

COAST SKIPPERS PUT UP \$60,000 FOR STRIKE FUND

Determined to Fight Matter
Out With Companies
Now

NO ANSWER YET

Butterfield and Swire Say
They Do Not Intend
To Send a Reply

It is to be war between steamship owners and members of the China Coast Officers' Guild who have demanded an increase in pay. This was definitely determined yesterday when a company official announced that the owners would take no notice of the demands of the officers. This is in compliance with their previous attitude of refusing recognition to the Guild.

Skippers and officers belonging to the Guild have demanded that their application be granted by 5 o'clock on the afternoon of May 1 on the threat that they will all walk out and tie up the China coast trade. If they succeed in paralyzing the fleets of the China Navigation Company, the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company and the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, more than 150 steamers will lie idle while the issue is being fought out.

An official of Butterfield and Swire, who operate the China Navigation Company, was questioned yesterday as to the stand the owners had taken. "No reply has been sent to the guild in answer to their demands," he said.

"Will any reply be sent?" he was asked.

"No," was the positive answer.

He added that the owners had on previous occasions refused to recognize the guild and they did not think it necessary in this instance to make an answer to the applications.

He repeated that the company was willing to negotiate with its men, but would not recognize the guild. No. 1 in the demands sent in by the guild was that the companies should recognize the organization.

Members of the guild have foreseen that they have a hard struggle ahead of them and are not caught unprepared. They have a fat war chest. Sixty skippers have contributed \$1,000 apiece to furnish the sinews of war for fighting the matter out. In addition to this \$60,000 from the skippers, there are substantial contributions from the officers under them.

The feeling of the shipmasters is more intense than in the old ranks because they have been longest without an increase. Members of the guild say that it has been 15 years since the captains have had an improvement in their salaries.

The skippers are asking an increase of 25 per cent and the officers 15 per cent.

"They are saying that we show a lack of patriotism by asking for an increase of pay at this time," said one of the skippers last night. "This is not only unfair, but it is ridiculous. Our pay hasn't been increased for 15 years. We had asked for an advance before the war was even thought of—and based our request on the fact that the cost of living had gone up about 100 per cent in 10 years."

"If it comes to a question of taking advantage of the war conditions, we are innocent; but are the companies?" They have advanced freight rates about 200 per cent. Why? Our pay is the same as it was before the war—and it wasn't enough then."

Caseiment Is Arrested While Trying to Land Munitions in Ireland

Disguised Vessel, Acting With
Submarine, Sunk; Many
Persons Captured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 24.—The Admiralty announces that an attempt was made recently to land army ammunition in Ireland by a vessel under the guise of a neutral merchantman, but in reality a German auxiliary working in conjunction with a German submarine.

The vessel was sunk and a number of persons captured, including Sir Roger Casement, who has been conducting an anti-British campaign in Germany and elsewhere since the beginning of the war.

Directs Russian Drive



GEN. KUROPATKIN.

Under the direct command of Gen. Kuropatkin, the Russo-Japanese war veteran, half a million well-equipped Russian troops are assaulting the German positions, commanded by Field Marshal von Hindenburg, on a front of 70 miles.

Mr. Wilson Will Try To Alter The Bill Excluding Asiatics

Tokio Thinks It Superfluous,
Japan Having Loyal Ob-
served Agreement

Reuter's Service

London, April 24.—The Washington correspondent of the Times telegraphs that, in view of the passing by the House of Representatives of the bill extending the有效期 of the 1911 agreement and legalizing the agreement of 1908 restricting the entry of Japanese into the United States, the Japanese Ambassador has told President Wilson that the Tokyo Government considers such legislation superfluous, as Japan has loyally observed the agreement.

President Wilson is understood to have promised to try to have the proposed law altered. This does not mean that he intends to try to secure for the Japanese the privilege of free entry, still less of naturalization.

Due to Land Question
An official report from Washington says:—

The protest of Japan about immigration is drawing much attention at Washington. The Federal Government considers that Japan's ill-feeling is due to the land question and if such a feeling remains it will mean a very serious disadvantage to the U.S.A. and it is better to have a mutually satisfactory solution. In the House of Representatives the democrat members propose to cancel all the items protested by Japan. The newspapers are also recognizing Japan's position clearly.—Eastern News Agency.

Lienhsing Reported Sold for \$250,000

We are informed that the Indo-China s.s. Lienhsing, of which Jardine, Matheson and Co. are the agents, has been sold to a southern party, for a sum in the neighborhood of \$250,000. She is to be delivered at Hongkong, probably about May 1. The Lienhsing is a vessel of 1659 tons net, and was built in 1890 at Glasgow by the London and Glasgow Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. She is 250 ft. long, her breadth is 36.1, and her depth is 21.5. She has been running on the Shanghai-Weihaiwei-Chefoo-Tientsin line.

BURYING 20,000

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Kutien, via Foochow, China, April 20.—Mr. Chia, the new Kutien county Magistrate, is very active in promoting sanitary measures. Wonder of wonders, the 20,000 coffined but unburied dead of the city and county which have littered the streets and homes and rest houses for generations are rapidly being buried under penalties for non-interment. Processions of coffins are to be seen everywhere. Wind and water and lucky day divinations as well as the scattering of spirit money seem to have vanished in the haste to inter.

Hsu Shih-chang Resigns; Peking Policy Is Changed; A Settlement Will Follow

Predict Satisfaction of Southern Leaders, Whose Demands
Will Be Granted; Return to Old Constitution

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, April 25.—Hsu Shih-chang has retired. This means a change in the policy of the Peking government. The strife will now be settled with the Southern leaders, who will satisfy themselves as to the responsible Cabinet, a representative Parliament, the revival of the Provincial Assemblies, the removal of monarchists from public offices, the establishment of a national army under Parliamentary control, the pardon of political refugees and the renewal of the original provisional constitution.

Temporary Ministry

Reuter's Service to The China Press

Peking, April 25.—The Peking Gazette, commenting on the new Cabinet, says that, as the mandate points out, the Ministry is merely a step towards the eventual formation of a Government directly responsible to Parliament. The Ministry is intended to act as a sort of liquidator of the old Government, in the interest of the new Cabinet, which will be established after the conclusion of peace.

The newspaper says: "In quarters hitherto opposed to the policy of the Central Government, the step is regarded with indifference, particularly as the new Ministry is formed merely by a general shuffling of posts. This is not surprising, as it was quite plain that it was impossible to induce new men to join the personnel of the Government, even if the Chief Executive had any intention of so doing. Many people express the opinion that the new Ministry will be short-lived, as it has no special merits that appeal to the South."

Henceforth, all mandates will be signed by Premier Tuan Chi-jui and sealed by the President.

It is understood that the Government is compiling a list of names who will be removed from their posts and deprived of their official rank.

Tuan Succeeds Hsu

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, April 25.—A Presidential mandate accepts the resignation of Hsu Shih-chang as Secretary of State and appoints Tuan Chi-jui instead.

Tuan Chi-jui has taken over his new duties as Premier as from the 23rd inst. The first meeting of the Cabinet takes place today. President Yuan Shih-kai intends to appoint the former Ministers as his advisors.

The Commander of the 27th Division in Mukden, Chang Tso-lin, has been appointed Commanding

General for the province of Feng-tien. General Yuan Tse-wai has resigned.

The Civil Governor of Anhui, Li Chiao-chen, has been called to Peking; the Commanding General, Ni Tse-chung, was late after the affairs of the Civil Governor.

Wush Fighting

Special Cable to The China Press

Wush, April 25.—Five hundred Southerners came to Wushan from Wusung, on Sunday and engaged 800 Northern troops at a mile north of Wush, at 10 p.m. of the evening. There was intense fighting until midnight and both sides located the railway tank.

However, there were not ten wounded altogether and they were mostly farmers. The Southerners retired to Kiangyin.

A thousand Northern Northerners arrived at noon today and will be followed by others from Changchow direct. There is a probability of further fighting between Kiangyin.

The people are excited but this is regarded as unnecessary by the gentry and Chamber of Commerce. The situation now is calm and the gates were opened as usual yesterday morning. There are no looting.

Foochow Situation

About three thousand Northern troops have arrived at Foochow, and some more will be transported thither in a day or two. They will be sent from Foochow to a place called Shao An, which is at the boundary between Fukien and Kwangtung. Possibly a combined attack by the two provinces may be aimed at the city of Shao An.

Some said that two regiments, the Kienming, and the T'ung Kong, have been dispatched with great haste to Shao An to transport more troops to Foochow and then to Shao An.

According to the Sinwampao, Admiral Liu Kwai-hung has wired to the Peking Government that he arrived at Foochow on the 23rd instant and will arrange with General Li Hao-chi, the Changchun of Fukien, in regard to the northern forces there.

Japan's Policy
The Eastern News Agency (Japan) carries the following despatches:—

A New York telegram to the Asahi reports:—With regard to the

(Continued on Page 2)

Much Treasure Lost When Hsinyu Sunk

Also Carried 6 Field Guns, Be-
sides Rifles and Big Sup-
ply of Ammunition

On inquiry at the China Merchants office late yesterday, it was learned that no further news concerning the s.s. Hsinyu wreck had been received. From other sources we learn that the Hsinyu carried a battery of six field guns, a large quantity of ammunition for big guns, rifles, and rifle ammunition, besides those which the troops had, as well as several tons of dollars.

The sinking of the Hsinyu has added to the fury of the shareholders of the China Merchants S. N. Co. against the government. Many of them went to the office of the company yesterday and demanded that the Managing Director, Mr. Wong Chuen-sien, be held responsible. The ground for the action was that he being appointed by the Government had secret dealings with Peking, and that the boats were purposely sent up to Tientsin to be commandeered by the military authorities. Strong language was used by the shareholders at the office of the company. The Board of Directors has decided to discontinue running boats to the North until the commandeered ships have been released. But this does not appeal to the shareholders. It is understood that the republicans have demanded that the company allow them to make use of the boats.

The Weather

Rather fine and cooler weather, with fresh northerly winds. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 65.2 and the minimum 54.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 59.7 and 49.0.

British Anti-Aircraft Guns on Guard



Anti-aircraft guns mounted on the decks of the Allied war vessels anchored in the harbor of Salonica are always ready to be trained on the enemy's flying craft. The photo shows one of the guns ready to wing a daring air scout who might be willing to take a chance to get the "lay of the country."

Ex-Gov. David I. Walsh Of Massachusetts Here Sees Re-election of Mr. Wilson

Elihu Root or Col. Roosevelt To Lead Republicans,
With Chances Favoring Latter

If the immortal remark made by the governor of South Carolina to the governor of North Carolina had been made instead to the governor of Massachusetts, the answer probably would have been entirely different. For while the governors of the Carolinas have time to discuss the long waits between mint juleps, the governor of Massachusetts is far too well occupied for any such pastimes.

The proverbial one-armed paper hanger is no busier a man than the head of the Massachusetts commonwealth. If you need evidence on this head go to Mr. David I. Walsh, former Democratic governor of the state. Mr. Walsh is in Shanghai on a rest tour after two terms in the Massachusetts gubernatorial chair.

The whole trouble is that the term of office in Massachusetts is one year. In all other states the terms are for either 2 or 4 years—so that a man gets used to the upholstery in the gubernatorial chair before he has to get up out of it to run for re-election. It is a continuous performance in Mass.

Mr. Walsh sat in the lobby of the Astor House Hotel yesterday and sipped comfortably at his tea as he told about it. He looks anything but a physical wreck now—but one can do a lot of recuperating in four months.

"I was governor for two terms," began Mr. Walsh. "My second ended on January 6."

"What ended it?" asked the attentive reporter.

"The Republicans," answered Mr. Walsh, taking a bite of toast.

His lack of remorse over the defeat brought out the facts about the strenuousness of the job. There is no such thing as rest for the governor of Massachusetts. On the day in January that he is inaugurated, the state legislature meets. For six months he has to struggle (metaphorically) with legislators, and (literally) with legislation. By this time the calendar is along to July.

Now, if the governor is going to run again, the campaign is down on him like ten tons of brickbats. He has to jump right into the arena. He must file his candidacy in August, put through his primary fights in September, campaign for all he is worth from then until the elections in November. After that

instead of having a quiet time for a little while, he has to take off his coat and prepare his inaugural address for the legislature that meets in January and begins another year that runs on the same vigorous schedule.

"And that is not all," said Mr. Walsh impressively. "You must remember that Massachusetts is the only state where the capital is in the largest city. That makes a vast difference. It means that the governor must always be accessible and his presence is demanded at every imaginable sort of function."

"I think that during my terms these engagements numbered about six a day."

Mr. Walsh then turned the interview toward national politics.

"The feeling in the United States," said he, "is that President Wilson has been cautious, prudent and patriotic in his war policy. There is little sentiment to involve the country in the conflict. The people feel that he has pursued a wise policy and are behind him in it. Even the German-Americans give the president credit for trying to pursue a patriotic course."

"If sentiment remains as it is President Wilson should command the independent vote of the country and be re-elected."

"Of course a great deal will depend on what happens within the next few months. The Republican possibilities when I left were Root and Roosevelt. There is a strong sentiment for the latter by a certain element in the party."

Mr. Walsh is a delegate to the national Democratic convention that will soon be held in St. Louis. He will be the candidate for United States senator from Massachusetts if he decides that he wants to run next Autumn.

Mr. Walsh will stay in Shanghai a few days longer and will leave for Hongkong and Manila. He is a lawyer and his home is in Boston. It is a curious fact that though he got 30,000 more votes in the last election than in the one that elected him, he lost the office by 5,000 votes. The thing that did it was a reconciliation between the Republicans and Progressives. Mr. Walsh is one of the youngest men that ever occupied the chair in Massachusetts. He is 42.

No. He is not married.

FRENCH PROGRESS CONTINUES ROUND VERDUN—OFFICIAL

Repulse an Attack Against
Paisy; Capture Prison-
ers at Caurette

RUSH VOSGES POST

Mort Homme Subjected To
Violent Bombardment;
French Flyers Busy

WIN IN CAILLETTE

German Communique Ad-
mits Loss of Corner Of
Salient Trench

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 24.—The French are making continued progress. The official communique issued this afternoon reported that a German attack against Paisy was repulsed, with loss to the enemy.

We dispersed some enemy reconnaissances west of the Meuse. French bombers advanced north-west of Caurette Wood, taking some prisoners.

The Germans are briskly bombarding Mort Homme. There was a lively artillery duel in the forest of Apremont. We carried an enemy post in the Vosges, in the direction of Bonhomme.

French air squadrons in Belgium twice bombed the railway station of Vyfweg with heavy bombs, many of which found their objective. All the aeroplanes have returned.

Shell Mort Homme

The communique in the evening stated that the French had again bombed the station of Mort Homme, in the direction of the Meuse and in Woivre, there was intermittent artillery activity. Elsewhere, nothing occurred.

The French air-squadrons were active on Sunday night, 29 bombs being dropped on the station at Longuyon, 5 on the station at Stenay, 12 on a bivouac east of Dun, 32 on bivouacs at Montfaucon and in the region of the station at Nantillois.

London, April 24.—The British communique issued this evening reported: Today, there was some mining activity on the Loos salient, at Neuve Chapelle and reciprocal artillery activity at Neuville, Angres, the Ypres-Comines canal and Hooge.

British Lose Aeroplane

A hostile aeroplane was brought down by our gun-fire, at Ploegstreet. The pilot and observer were killed. A British machine is missing.

The share taken by the Canadians in the recent contest for a crater at St. Eloi was splendid. The craters are caused by the mines, by means of which the Fusiliers captured the German trenches. They are 50 to 100 feet deep, often with precipitous sides.

The Canadians were ordered to hold them. They were subjected to incessant shelling day and night, the nature of which is exemplified by the fact that 200 trench-mortar bombs fell into one crater in two hours.

Outclass German Artillery

Nevertheless, the Canadians worked very calmly, constructing parapets while bombing parties crawled to holes to attack the Germans, constant affrays occurring. The German cannonade was outclassed by the British in the proportion of 3 shells to two.

When the German crowning attack was made on the main crater, the assailants were mown down by the British artillery, but a remnant got through and captured the crater, after a desperate fight. The Brigadier of the Canadians heard the news and hurried to the scene. He was twice buried by the German fire, but was dug out and organized the battle for the recovery of the crater.

French Regain Trench

In Caillette Wood Area

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, April 20.—Western theater.—In the Ypres sector, German patrols, at several places, entered British

trenches, among others on the road from Langemarck to Ypres, where an enemy position 600 meters in length was occupied and maintained against several hand-grenade attacks. Here, near Vyeitje and south of Ypres, an officer and 108 men were captured and 2 machine-guns taken.

East of Tracy-le-Mont, the French blew gas against the German lines, with the effect that the gas was driven exclusively into the French trenches.

In the Meuse sector, the enemy directed a violent fire against the positions captured by the Germans on the eastern bank. In the Callette forest, after a fire preparation, the French attacked and entered the corner of a salient trench.

At all other places the French were repulsed. They suffered serious losses, besides some prisoners taken by the Germans.

In the Woivre Plain and on the Cote south-east of Verdun, artillery duels are continuing, with great liveliness. There was no infantry activity at these places.

Headquarters, April 21.—In the Meuse region, stubborn infantry fighting developed, in conjunction with a great increase of the artillery activity on both sides. West of the Meuse, the French attacked with large forces against Mort Homme and east of this position.

Generally, these attacks were repulsed, with sanguinary losses to the assailants. Fighting is still continuing for a small portion of a trench in the vicinity of the Callette forest, which the French penetrated. **Big Fight in Progress**

On the right bank of the Meuse, the enemy's efforts to re-capture the quarry south of Haudromont were entirely fruitless. South of the fort of Douaumont, fighting developed at close quarters during the night around some of the French trenches. The fighting has not yet ended.

Repeated infantry attacks against the German lines in the Callette forest failed at the very beginning, on account of the strong German concentrated artillery fire. In the Vaux sector, in the Woivre Plain and on the heights south-east of Verdun, very lively artillery activity was the rule of the day on both sides.

Headquarters, April 22.—The British attacked the positions captured by the German troops on April 20, on the Ypres road. The British re-conquered about a third part of these positions.

On both sides of La Bassée canal, the Germans successfully exploded several mines. The enemy's fire against Lens and Roye caused further victims among the population. At Roye, the shells killed women and wounded a child.

In the Argonne, the French took on the height La Fille Morte were destroyed by blasting. The German troops occupied one large crater in front of the German lines.

East of the Meuse, the French repeated their efforts against Mort Homme. Two attacks were crushed by artillery curtain fire from both banks of the Meuse. A third broke down, with serious losses to the enemy, in front of the German lines.

Bitter hand-grenade fighting for a piece of a trench near the Caurette forest took place. In the evening, the trench was occupied by the Germans; during the night, the French re-conquered it.

East of the Meuse, the infantry were active in a close engagement near the quarry south of Haudromont and south of the fort of Douaumont. In the whole Meuse sector, artillery duels are going on night and day, without interruption and with extraordinary force.

In the district north-west of Fresnes, in the Woivre Plain, French troops belonging to the 154th division were captured. This is a proof that the enemy, in the region between Fresnes and Avocourt, engaged 38 infantry divisions, of which 4 divisions, after a longer rest and having been replenished by fresh troops, principally consisting of 1916 recruits. They were beaten.

Headquarters, April 23.—The trenches along the road from Langemarck to Ypres, which the Germans had captured, were evacuated on account of underground water, which made the construction impossible.

In the morning, a British hand-grenade attack south of St. Eloi was repulsed. After a stronger fire preparation, British patrols, during the night, advanced against the German lines on both sides of the road Bapaume-Albert, but were repulsed.

Near Tracy-le-Val, an enemy gas attack failed. The gas cloud turned back into the French position.

On the left bank of the Meuse, south of Haucourt and west of the height Mort Homme, the Germans captured some enemy trenches. On the right bank of the river, in the Woivre Plain and on the Combres heights, continuous and very lively artillery engagements occurred.

Embroidered Birds Latest Trimmings



One of the most novel of the thirty models shown at the fashion show in Philadelphia was this natty sport suit of yellow tweed. Its startling feature was the fact that on the breast of the coat there was embroidered an oriole whose colors blended harmoniously with the coloring of the suit. Should the vogue become popular, our feathered friends may adorn the suits to be worn during the spring, summer and fall. It may be, that in place of having an embroidered bird, that Miladi will decide on attaching a stuffed one to the suit she is wearing.

TOLL OF U. BOATS IS INCREASED BY 4 ALLIED VESSELS, ONE NEUTRAL

Berlin Says American Note Creates Serious Situation, But Calm Prevails

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 24.—The following vessels have been sunk: The British steamers Peliciana (4,283 tons) and Tregantle (3,091 tons), the Italian steamer Jozef Agost Fieberczag (2,680 tons), the French barque (2,444 tons) and the Norwegian barque (2,444 tons).

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Lieut. Llewellyn Jones Writes From France

Doesn't Mind The Shelling So Much as the Mud; The 'Good Deed Book'

Mrs. Frances Jones, mother of Lieut. R. Llewellyn Jones, of the King's Royal Rifles, has received letters from him "somewhere in France," dated March 18 and 19. He writes:

"I am right in the thick of it; the hottest part, with a thousand shells booming all day long, and the night—after four days in the trenches, the mud is 12 inches deep. My dugout is exactly 12 feet high by 10 feet long and 5 feet wide; mud floors and walls, and innumerable rats and mice. We work all day and half the night, under shrapnel fire, feed roughly, sleeping and eating at any odd time. We go back to the trenches for four days, then four more on the canal bank."

"The men are cheerful and full of fight; but must not be worn out, on any account. I am considered unlucky to have walked right into the worst salient first pop, but it's a consolation to know that any move will mean improved conditions. Goodness knows they could not be worse than here! The humblest Chinese coolie's mud hovel is a paradise compared to our dugouts. I don't mind the hottest shelling but oh the filth and slush! I am well, very fit indeed, so don't worry; it is only the unlucky, or very careless ones that get hit."

"I had a somewhat trying experience yesterday at noon. We were all out putting up wire entanglements, when a Bosche captive balloon spotted us, and soon the shells began to fall. Our orders were not to stop work, if shelled; but it got so hot the Colonel called in all the men, bar mine, who were too far away. We stuck it until one shell fell 15 feet off, and knocked out 4 men, one just beside me."

"Of course I gave the order to run and the Sergeant and I went back and got the wounded in, all safely; and the four are now on their way to England. In the afternoon the Colonel promoted Sergt. Webb, and put his name, with mine in the Battalion 'Good Deed Book.' We were out all night on the same job."

"I have my waders, shrapnel helmet, and mask always on."

"We do look forward to our mail! My address is—Lieut. R. Llewellyn Jones, 10th Kings Royal Rifles, 59 Brigade, 20th Division, B. E. F. France. We have plenty of everything; as one's wants are few indeed."

India Perfectly Quiet States Lord Hardinge

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, April 24.—Lord Hardinge, the late Viceroy of India, arrived in London on Saturday. Interviewed, he merely remarked that India is perfectly quiet.

Lancashire Spinners Balloting on Strike

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, April 24.—The Lancashire cotton spinners have decided to ballot on the question of going on strike to enforce their demand for a ten per cent advance in wages.

Hsu Shih-chang Has Resigned

(Continued from Page 1)

formation of the responsible cabinet in China, the New York Evening Post has published a lengthy report which states that Japan's policy towards China is misapprehended. With regard to the present Revolution in China it was generally reported that Japan was behind it but in fact as the Revolutionary movements have revealed it has become quite clear that the cause of the present troubles in China was due to the question of the change of the status of the State. This misapprehension has had a direct effect on the relations between the U.S.A. and Japan.

Arranging Settlement
A Canton telegram states that Lu Jung-ting, Liang Chi-chiao and Lung Chi-kwang are arranging an amicable settlement. On April 19 General Lung Chi-kwang with 2,000 men under him reached Chaoshing via Samsul and personally interviewed Lu Jung-ting, the Tutu of Kwangsi, as the result of which on April 20 Lung accepted all the propositions made by Lu Jung-ting and thus the two provinces, Kwangsi and Kwangtung, agreed to act jointly to attack the north. The compromise has been reached at the good offices of Zen Chun, who has reached Chaoshing at a request of Lu Jung-ting, Liang Chi-chiao and Chang Ming-chen and a certain Tong who have been arranging a compromise between Lung and Lu.

Pukow's Delicate Balance

Special Correspondence of the China Press
Nanking, April 24.—The Pukow situation was put as follows: The 12th Regiment of Northern troops had expected, so the report goes, to get something out of Pukow ere they departed, and had so boasted. Hence the people were all worked up. However, when all their baggage was ready, Chang Hsun's troops arrived to escort them to the transport. They marched through the city side by side, each keeping watch over the other. Remembering the conduct of these Shangtung troops in Nanking, their being sent to safeguard Pukow has its humorous side.

Lanchow Stopped
The steamers and steam launches running in the inland waterway between Shanghai and Soochow, Yangchow and Huchow have been suspended owing to the unrest.

RUSSIAN HONORS

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Petrograd, April 22.—The following orders have been awarded for Easter to the officials of the Imperial Russian Legation and consulates in China: N. Th. Kolesoff, first Chinese secretary of the Russian Legation in Peking, the star and ribbon of St. Stanislas, first class. B. B. Trautshold, Consul-General for Russia in Harbin, St. Vladimir, fourth class. H. S. Brunner, second Chinese secretary of Russian Legation in Peking, P. C. Ussaiy, Vice-Consul for Russia in Hallar, J. P. Kurdiaeff, first Vice-Consul of the Russian Consulate-General in Harbin, St. Stanislas, second class. G. J. Dolla, Chinese secretary of Consulate-General in Mukden, St. Stanislas, third class.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Apr. 26
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penna .. Apr. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Apr. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka
Maru Apr. 29
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. Apr. 29
Per R.M. s.s. Montague May 2
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. May 3
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia May 19
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Apr. 29
Per P. & O. s.s. Namur .. May 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. May 4
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos .. May 10

Mails to Arrive:—
The American mail of April 4 was due at Yokohama on April 21, and is due to arrive here on or about tomorrow, per N.Y.K. s.s. Aki Maru. The French mail of March 19 was due at Hongkong on April 22, and here on or about today. Left Saigon on April 19, per M.M. s.s. Porthos. The French mail of April 16 is due at Hongkong on May 15, and here on May 19. Left Port Said on April 22, per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon.

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NO OUTSTANDING FIGURE DOMINATES ALLIES SIDE

Kaiser's Counterpart Unknown;
Has Advantage of Making
Cause More Noticeable

Paris, March 21.—This war is anonymous and invisible.

On the side of the Allies no outstanding figure dominates it. No "man" personifies the Allied cause in the same sense as the German Emperor personifies the enemy. By whatever drawbacks this lack of a ruling and guiding personality may be attended, it has at least the advantage of placing the cause itself in the foreground, of making it dwarf all individual interests and personal reputations.

As with the commanders, so with the men and the means of warfare. In the trenches whole regiments disappear from view, mile upon mile of excavated earth runs in sinuous lines behind fringes of barbed wire, without ever a sign of human life. Far back in some carefully-disguised position lie the guns. A series of dull reports, a low wail like that of an electric tramway mounting a steep slope, a few crashing detonations followed by little clouds of grey-black smoke, are all that can normally be seen along the greater part of the endless battle front.

Occasionally, as in the positions before Verdun, the privileged spectator may get a closer and more thrilling glimpse of the progress of the struggle. Here, little spurts of flame from hundreds of hidden cannon and the confused hurrying and bursting of their projectiles, give an impression of awfulness not to be acquired in quieter sectors. Yet even here the movements of men are scarcely perceptible to the naked eye, and, except to those actually engaged in repelling mass attacks, the war remains invisible.

The Defender of Verdun

It is behind the lines, in the headquarters of the Generals commanding, that the personal aspect of the

war becomes more apparent. In France, and in the greater part of the civilized world, attention is concentrated upon the defender of Verdun, General Petain. Though a military teacher of high reputation for soundness of learning and keenness of insight, the outbreak of war found him a simple colonel of engineers. Political-religious convictions had, it appears, hampered his promotion. But the Union Sacree which drew together all French parties and creeds in one supreme patriotic impulse opened the way for recognition of his merit. In September last year he was in charge of the Champagne offensive. The great captures of German guns and men were chiefly due to the precision of his arrangements. No fitter man could have been found to conduct the defence of Verdun, and it was to him that his superiors turned in the critical days of the German attack.

Of more than average height, well-built, blue-eyed, reserved in manner, and with a noticeable touch of irony in his words, General Petain is not only self-possessed, but spreads around him an atmosphere of calm confidence. A few miles east of the point where we sat beside him one of the greatest battles in the history of the world was raging. The sound of the guns could be heard as he spoke. It was on the 13th day of the struggle in which Germany was striving to impress neutral opinion and to inflict upon France and the Allied cause a severe moral defeat. General Petain's own position and reputation hung upon the issue. Yet by no tone or gesture did he betray anxiety.

"Can the Germans break through?" I asked indiscreetly.

"When, in modern warfare," he answered, "a well-equipped force is given 48 hours to prepare positions in view of the kind of attack which is now being delivered, it is very difficult for the enemy to break through."

The answer characterizes the man. It indicates his power to regard his work "objectively." He knew the superlative valor of his men; the ex-

cellence of his arrangements for supply; the vast stores of ammunition on which he could draw. He knew also the composition of the enemy forces; their formidable array of artillery; their frantic determination to secure at all costs some success that would impress the imagination of the world. Yet he stated his conviction that they would not break through as though he were unconcerned with the result save, perhaps, as a demonstration of a principle which he had laid down. Since then the battle has raged for nearly three weeks. The French still hold their lines. Were General Petain asked today for his opinion he would, I imagine, repeat his words of March 4.

d'Esprey and Gouraud

Well away behind another part of the French line lie the headquarters of another and very different type of French commander. The name of General Franchet d'Esprey is scarcely known in England. We had visited a part of the sector for which he is responsible. The efficiency of the commissariat and communications and the neatness of the ammunition depots bespoke excellent staff work under the direction of a vigorous personality.

When we met him, the secret was revealed. Every feature, every movement showed energy and decision. His face and bearing suggested at one moment the keenness of the hawk, and at another the tenacity of a bulldog. It was at the battle of the Marne that he came to the fore. One can imagine with what uncompromising sternness he will have held his ground, and with what momentum he will have launched his men in pursuit of the beaten foe.

At another headquarters we were received with delicate courtesy by the Bayard of this war, a true chevalier sans peur et sans reproche—General Gouraud. The right sleeve of his tunic, hanging loose, told of his mishap at the Dardanelles. In our honor he wore his British decorations. A charm which no words can define emanated from his presence. "A gentle knight, but a knight indeed," said truly one of our party. Some hidden reserve of strength seemed to support him and to secure glad compliance with his every wish almost before it could be

uttered. No French soldier has a grander air; none is more beloved; none excites less envy; none enjoys more universal regard.

The Supreme Chiefs

Far behind the fighting line, in a now peaceful town, lie the Grand Headquarters of the French Army. Here two men reign supreme—Joffre and de Castelnau, the Commander-in-Chief and his Chief of Staff. Differing utterly in views, convictions, tastes, and appearance, they have been close friends from boyhood, and now work together in complete accord, completing and supplementing each other. Joffre, the personification of quiet solidity and confidence; de Castelnau, square-set, keen-eyed, the embodiment of the gallant efficiency that marks every aspect of the French Army. They spoke freely and frankly. It was pleasant to receive their expressions of confidence in Sir Douglas Haig and Sir William Robertson, their tributes to the great improvement in the quality of the British Army, and their appreciation of the smartness with which it has carried out recent operations.

But it is necessary also to place on record their earnest desire that every available unit should be sent from England without delay to complete its training and to be tuned up in the bracing war atmosphere of France.

Behind the strong characters and commanding personalities who direct the work of the French Army stand dozens of men hitherto unknown but equally efficient, equally devoted and equally strong. Yet one and all they seem to feel that in this great war men hardly count. The cause and its triumph are everything; the individual instruments of triumph nothing. France is grateful to her heroes, as they are wholeheartedly loyal to her. But no French soldier seems to imagine that he can have any special claim upon his country's gratitude or that he can deserve a higher encomium than that of having done his duty. It is this that lends sublimity to the whole attitude of the French Army, which is indistinguishable from the French nation. France is, in many respects, the heart and the brain of the Allied cause, at least in the West. No country was ever worthier of its work, and none ever fitter to do it.

Watch the Sun!

?

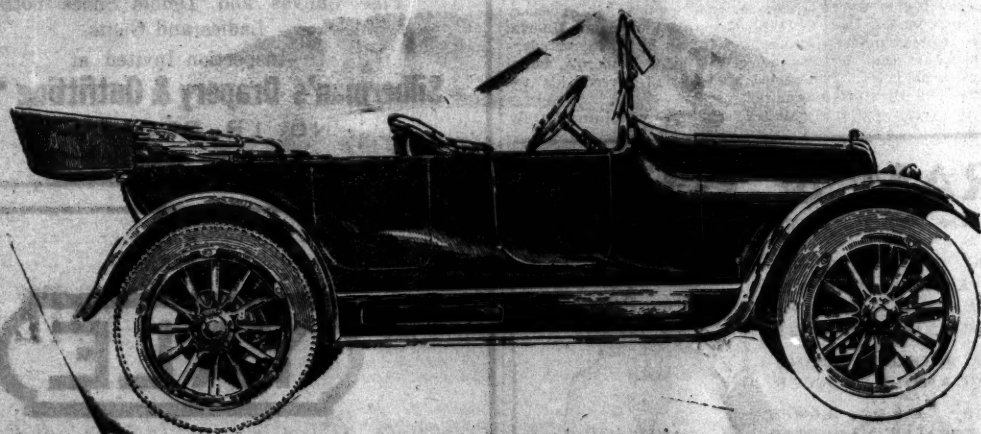


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FAULTS IN BIDDING AT ROYAL AUCTION

Misplaced Confidence in Six
Trumps and a Singleton
On First Round

LOSSES BY DOUBLING

By An Expert

New York, March 12.—The French have a saying that the most remarkable things are those that don't happen. What they mean is that there are certain things that should happen just once in so often and if they do not do so the failure is more remarkable than the event would be.

In the old whist days every now and then some one would send to a newspaper four or five affidavits to the effect that four players had each held thirteen of one suit. Experienced card editors usually assured the senders that the event had been due for two or three years, as it had happened only sixteen times in the last twenty-five.

It would be interesting if some mathematician would figure out the probabilities in the case of the dealer at auction bridge, who bids on six cards of a suit, headed by queen and jack with a singleton ten in another suit and who has his partner go no trumps, trusting him for the top in the suit bid only to lead the king on one side and the ace on the other when he comes to play the hand.

The theory of the declaration on all such hands is that there are six trumps and a singleton. This would be true if the dealer were the Tsar of Russia or the Grand Mogul of Nepal and could enforce his will upon the three submissive subjects that were called in to make up the rubber for his amusement; but it is not true in the United States at the present time.

The precise situation outlined came up in deal No. 9 at the Knickerbocker duplicate game two weeks ago and the hand was published in a report by me. One week later deal No. 4 in the duplicate game at the same club presented precisely the same features down to the last detail and ended with the same disastrous result for the partner.

Here it is, dealer West:

H—7 3
C—J 8 6
D—10 5
S—K J 9 7 4

H—K 6 5
C—A K 7
D—K 6 2
S—A 8 3

H—Q J 10 9 4 2
C—10 4 3
D—A J 7
S—10

At one table Z bid a heart, A passed and Y went no trump, which B passed. Y is counting on his partner for two tricks in hearts, of course, but is so short in hearts himself that, being unable to bid spades, he considers no trump the best answer. His misplaced confidence cost him 180 points.

Same old story. Z thought he had six trumps and a singleton, but when the bidding was finished he had one sure trick, the ace of diamonds. A bid a diamond and A returned it, right up to the ace, which, must make, no matter what A does. Dummy led the heart queen and A passed it up. (The beginner should observe that it is useless to cover when the ten and jack are both in sight against you.) B won the trick and cleared the diamonds.

Dummy's reentry being gone, Y led a spade and finessed it. B winning with the queen. After making the fourth diamond B led the only suit not declared against him, the club. A laid down the king of hearts and ace of spades before leading the third club, setting the contract for three tricks and thirty-seven points.

Some remarkable bidding took place on this hand at one table when Z passed the first round. A bid the no trump, and Y made the same old mistake of bidding against a no trump when he had the lead. B passed the two spade bid, as he could stop the suit only once, and Z denied the spades with three hearts.

This A doubled and Y took his partner out with three spades, which B doubled. The result was that Y was set for no less than 500 points, a just punishment for very bad bidding. Let us look at it a moment. Z passes the first time. A bids no trump and Y has the lead, so he should pass. How can he make anything in spades if his partner has no bid to start with? When it gets to Z he asks for a heart lead. Now if A or B goes back to no trumps Y knows what to lead and the no trump is set for one trick.

Here is another example of the folly of bidding suits without the top on the first round. It was No. 8, dealer West:

H—K 10 8
C—A 9 7 5 3
D—7
S—J 8 6 3

H—Q 7 5 4 2
C—K
D—10 3
S—A K 9 7 8

H—6
C—J 10 6 4 0
D—A 8 5 4 2
S—Q 10

Z bid a diamond. The same old story, six trumps and a singleton. A bid a spade, and Y, who had the spades stopped, went no trumps on the strength of the diamond suit. B did not double for fear of a shift to two clubs, which he thought must be the big suit in Y's hand.

All that Y made was his two aces and the jack of spades, the contract being set for four tricks, although he had bid one only.

B led the five of spades, which A correctly inferred was the best he had, so he refused to establish the jack for Y and led the seven of hearts up to dummy's weakness. Y played the eight and B the nine. Another

spade and another heart and A made the whole heart suit.

In response to his partner's discard of the nine, A led a diamond. Dummy led a club and the ace brought in the jack of spades, but established the nine for A.

Now look at the correct bidding on this hand, which is a game in hearts for A and B. The dealer passed. A bid a spade and Y passed. B denied the spades by bidding no trump and A bid his supporting suit, hearts.

Y led the ace of clubs and followed with the singleton. Z put on the ace and returned a diamond, which Y trumped, but he lost his king of trumps later, as A got in with a spade and led the trump to dummy's ace jack. This is 173 plus, which is pretty close to the 200, aces easy, that set the no trump.

The most important thing to do at auction seems to be to win or save the game. The most important thing to avoid is doublet doubles. Take this hand, No. 18, dealer East.

H—K J 8
C—K Q 10 4 2
D—10 7 6 5 3
S—

H—6 2
C—J 6 4
D—K J 2
S—K Q 10 6 2

H—A Q 9 4 3
C—9 3
D—9
S—A 9 8 7 3

Although it is conventional to bid the higher of two equal suits first, the majority seem to have started with a heart instead of a spade on Z's cards. A bid the spade and Y went two hearts, B going to two spades.

Correctly figuring his partner to be void of spades, if B could assist that suit, Z went to three hearts and A to three spades. Y went four hearts, which B doubled. On the old but fallacious theory that it was a "free" double, Z made five odd, which gave him a plus score of 387 on the hand.

Dummy trumped the first spade lead and led the trump, Z overtaking the jack and leading a third round. Then he led a club and lost the queen to the ace. B thought it advisable to lay down his ace of diamonds before returning the spade, but that made no difference in the result, as dummy finessed the ten of clubs on the second round and Z discarded all his spades.

At another table Y quit assisting the heart bid after the first round, and when A's three spade bid got round to Z he doubled it and scored 400 penalty against the declaration.

The hand was peculiarly played. Y did not lead the hearts, but started to show his clubs, which were not mentioned in the bidding. Dummy put on the ace and led the trump. Z jumped for the trick and returned the club, setting a diamond discard on the queen of clubs, after Y won the second round with the ten.

Still Y avoided the hearts and led a diamond. Z trumped it and led the queen of hearts. Y overtook this with the king and led another diamond. Then he got in with the jack of hearts, which Z inferred from the assist, and Z ruffed the third round of diamonds, so that all A made was four of his trumps and the ace of clubs.

Here is a good illustration of an unjustifiable shift just to deny the partner's suit when he has already been taken out of it and all that is necessary is to pass. It was No. 3, dealer South.

H—A 8 3
C—10 4 2
D—Q 5
S—A Q J 6 4

H—K Q 9 5
C—K Q
D—4 3
S—10 9 8 2

H—10 7 6
C—9 8 6
D—A K 10 9 7 2
S—7

At every table Z started with a diamond and A bid a heart. The beginner will notice that Z's hand is not six trumps and a singleton. It is an offer to his partner of two sure tricks in diamonds for either attack or defence.

At one table Y went no trumps, and as that shows he has the hearts stopped B did not lead them, but started the clubs and made five tricks at once, saving the game. The more common bid for Y was the spade.

This leads to the parting of the ways. At one table B bid two clubs. Among good players a minor suit bid over a major suit shows an unusually strong hand, or the player would sit tight and lead his suit to save the game. A took it to be at least seven clubs and when Y went back to the diamonds on Z's refusal to assist the spades, bidding three, A went to four clubs, was doubled and set for 400.

Z led three rounds of diamonds and dummy trumped with the queen. The king of trumps held and B tried to put himself in with a spade, but Y put on the ace. His partner's seven, with the ten nine, eight in the dummy, made things clear. The king covered Y's queen and Z trumped. A heart put Y in and the spade jack gave Z a

discard. B trumped the next spade with the jack of clubs, which made the ten good in Y's hand.

Here is a curious illustration of how the most careful and apparently well judged bidding may lose points. It was No. 1, dealer North.

H—Q 9 7 2
C—10 8
D—9
S—Q 8 7 5 3 2

H—A 10 5 4
C—J 8
D—J 8 6 4 2
S—A K

H—K 8
C—K 9 7 6 5 4 2
D—A K 5
S—J

Almost every one in the room bid no trumps on Z's cards and either got driven back to no trumps by Y's two spade bid, or was left to play it at one no trump.

It is a game hand at no trump. At least some of them managed to get nine tricks out of it. One of them did it this way:

A leads a diamond and Z false cards the ace. Then he leads the smaller of his two hearts. A passes and the queen wins. The club is led from dummy. If B puts the ace right up and leads a heart he saves the game, but nothing else will. It is a most improbable lead. B passed the jack of clubs, the king won and another club cleared the suit.

The return of the diamond let Z in and the club went game. A would have led the diamond if he had got in with the spade, as he would never dream that Z had the blank king of hearts.

At one table Z did not bid at all, being afraid to show two sure tricks in diamonds because the suit was so short. Such a bid does not pretend to show anything about length. That is reserved for the major suits. This allowed A to go no trumps, and he was left to play it, making two odd, and against a game hand at no trumps.

At one table Z started with the diamond, and A went no trump. Y passed, as he had the lead. When it got to Z he bid two clubs. B took a chance on two no trumps and Z went three clubs. This is not good bidding after the partner has refused to say anything, and it cost Z heavily.

The no trump bid shows Y that the diamonds are stopped, but the secondary suit, clubs, is always a stronger suit than the one first bid, and if Z lets the two no trump bid alone he will set it for 150 points. Instead of that all he made was four odd in clubs, worth 24, and should have made only 18.

A led the spades, ace first, to show two only. When Z led the diamonds, ace and small, so that dummy could ruff and lead trumps, B should have jumped for the trump trick and given his partner the ruff he asked for in spades. Instead of that B played the jack and all the trumps fell on the second round.

Here is an excellent example of how a first class player will go game on a hand that any average player would stop just short of. It was No. 28, leader West:

H—Q J 6
C—K J 7
D—A K 10 7 2
S—9 6

H—A K 9 8 4
C—10 4
D—8 5
S—K 10 8 5

H—3 2
C—A Q 9 8 2
D—9 4 3
S—A Q J

The bidding was a trifle backward, but it led to an interesting play. Z started with a club, A a heart and Y was asked to go no trumps, so he bid two clubs, and the hand was played at that declaration, and should have gone game, but it did not quite do so. It is a laydown for game after the first card is led.

A led the king of hearts. In the actual play he went on with the ace, hoping for an echo, which did not materialize. Then he led a diamond and dummy put on the king and led a spade for the finesse. That settled it, as these three tricks save the game at clubs.

No matter what A leads for the second trick, or the third, the point of the hand is to establish the diamonds before dummy loses his reentry in trumps. The third heart gives Z a diamond discard. Z ruffs the third round of diamonds with the ace of clubs, leads queen and small in trumps, and dummy wins the second and third rounds. Now Z discards two spades on the two diamonds. Five odd and game. Of course it was an easy game hand at no trump.

CHINESE MAKE ATTACK ON PORTUGUESE YOUTH

Donkey Ridden by Lad Bowled
Over a Child; Consulate
Is Notified

The populace in the Paoshan district is somewhat wrought up just now as is evidenced by certain incidents of Monday evening on the North Honan Road Extension.

It appears that P. S. Barradas, Jr. a youth some 15 years old was riding a donkey along the North Honan Road Extension close to the Convent, about 6 o'clock on the evening mentioned when in an effort to turn, the donkey collided with a native child playing on the street and bowled it over. The child was none the worse but for the scare, but the Chinese who happened to be in the vicinity at the moment became excited and made an attack on the boy.

The latter's parents who live at No. 5-B North Honan Road Extension were apprised of the occurrence, and a few people who happened to be in the house at the time, with the boy's father came out to investigate. These on reaching the scene also were attacked.

A Chinese policeman acted the part of an innocent bystander. Eventually the foreigners were able to get a few of the Chinese to accompany them to Sub-Station No. 93 which was the nearest police station. There they explained their grievances to the sergeant in charge, who would give them no satisfaction. Seeing that nothing could be done they went to the Hongkew Police Station where they made a complaint. The Portuguese Consulate then was notified of the occurrence.

The men who were assaulted are: Messrs. M. H. Gutierrez, J. Rozario, W. S. Rozario, R. Aquino, C. J. Silva, and R. Souza.

News Brevities

Mr. T. R. Jernigan will deliver a lecture before the law class of the Comparative Law School of China, at 20, Quinsan Road, tomorrow on the subject, "The American Constitution and its Makers." Any interested friends are invited to attend.

Saturday afternoon, May 13, has been decided upon by the Shanghai W. C. T. U. as the date for their Garden Party. It will be held in the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Raven 75 Route Vallon.

Mr. H. J. Phillips, of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., and well-known in golfing circles, is leaving today by the s.s. Neleus for England, having been recommended for a commission.

A loss of least Tls. 200,000 is said to have been the result of the fire which destroyed the Hoong On godown on the Nantao Bund Monday. Fat boiled over in a Chinese house at D. 480 Pinchao Road yesterday afternoon and set fire to a matchbox. The flames were extinguished by inmates and members of the Fire Brigade.

The Shanghai Fire Brigade is to have a golden jubilee in honor of its 50th birthday. The following notice has been sent out: "In view of the year 1916 being the 50th anniversary of the Shanghai Fire Brigade it has been decided to celebrate the event on 3rd June. For purpose of record all past members are requested to communicate with Mr. A. E. Fenton, 24 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, as soon as possible, stating Company, year of joining and period of service."

The funeral services for Mr. R. H. Gore-Booth will be held at the Palsenja Cemetery at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Sporting News Will Be Found
On Page 11

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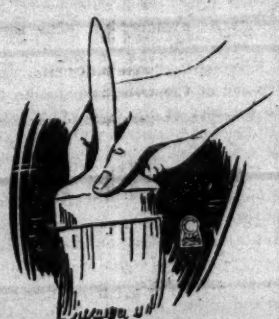
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WEATHER

Rather fine and cooler weather. Fresh
northerly winds all along the
coast.

SHANGHAI, APRIL 26, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The Mystery of Mesopotamia
(London Times)

THE discussion of the Mesopotamian expedition in the House of Commons on Wednesday was reassuring in one respect. It showed that the responsible authorities, both in London and in India, acknowledge the breakdown of the medical arrangements, and have taken remedial measures. We are glad to record this morning some further details of these belated activities, as described by Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Tennant in answer to Parliamentary questions.

But the hospital deficiencies, scandalous as they have been, constitute only one part of the issue. The larger question, which will assuredly have to be faced by Ministers, relates to the general conduct of the Mesopotamian campaign, and the decisions taken in India and London. What body or what individual, either in India or in London, was ultimately responsible for the most unfortunate decision to attempt an advance from Kut-el-Amara to Bagdad with a force which was emphatically inadequate in point of numbers?

That inquiry represents the essence of the Mesopotamian mystery, and in due course it will have to be answered. Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that "all the military authorities" concurred in the advance on Ctesiphon, and he instanced the General Officer Commanding in Mesopotamia, the military authorities in India, and the military authorities at home.

The list sounds imposing, but Sir John Nixon was at Basra, Sir Beauchamp Dug was at Simla, and Lord Kitchener was in London. The only man on the spot, the only man really competent to judge at that moment, was General Townshend, and we hope that at the right time we shall be told the extent of the concurrence of General Townshend, who does not figure in Mr. Chamberlain's list.

Meanwhile the excuses about the deficiencies of river transport strike us as a grave reflection upon the resourcefulness of the military authorities in India. The conditions of the navigation of the Tigris and Euphrates were known with absolute exactitude. India has considerable minor shipbuilding facilities. It is true that half the world was scourged too late for shallow-draught river craft, some of which foundered on their way to the Persian Gulf. But had the Indian authorities been alert they would have built many months ago enough shallow-draught steamers and flats to have met the needs of the expedition. Had they added to these some shallow-draught armored craft, General Townshend need not have been besieged in Kut for a single week. Had they even begun to build last October, when the decision to advance to Bagdad was made, the situation might not now be so serious.

We are asked to withhold judgment about the medical deficiencies until the inquiry now being held is complete. It may be pointed out, however, that Mr. Chamberlain did not himself entirely withhold judgment, for he expressed the view that there had been "a lamentable breakdown." There has indeed, and it was largely due to the extraordinary assumption that the march of the relieving force to Kut would be a

trivial affair involving few casualties. General Aylmer's force, the strength of which we will not name, advanced with provision for dealing with only two or three hundred cases, or even fewer. The same amazing lack of judgment and foolish contempt of the enemy led to battalions being committed to frontal attacks on a bare level plain without artillery support. The results were disastrous, and the streams of wounded lacking medical attention formed a tragic sequel.

The medical organization at the battle of Ctesiphon was calculated on a scale of 375 casualties. Mr. Chamberlain knows the number of wounded on that occasion, without counting the sick. Mr. Hobhouse has charged the Ministry with "a most serious concealment of information" about the Mesopotamian operations. He is quite right, and the allegation applies with especial strength to the actions fought by General Aylmer last January. The veil which concealed Gallipoli has been drawn again on the Tigris ever since the day when Mr. Asquith made his impressive but entirely misleading announcement that our forces were "within measurable distance of Bagdad."

Who Can Spell?

(New York Sun)

THERE are two English languages, one spoken and the other written. Oral and graphic English, the vulgar and the literary forms, are about as much alike as carthorse and racehorse. Linguistic history explains the difficulty that any normal American has in mastering the mysteries of English orthography, but the logic of etymological development is veiled to the folk, reserved to the scholar.

For the multitude who wish to write intelligibly, whether or not intelligently, the only way is the direct and unstrategic way of the spelling book. Spelling "reform" is as futile as it is bewildering; and it is as hateful as any other iconoclasm. Spelling is natural to the abnormal; they need no instruction. Those who do need it can get it only by working step by painful step through the old fashioned speller. Progress and attainment are to be measured best in the old fashioned spelling bee.

In Oakland, Cal., 12,000 children in forty schools have been examined in spelling. More than one-fifth of the children spelled correctly all the words. About one child in each ten misspelled more than half the words. The girls spell better than the boys, and the disparity between the sexes increases as the pupils grow older. It is not surprising to learn that children of professional men spell better than those of laborers and that children from homes where a foreign language is spoken spell English words even more miserably than those who come from English speaking homes, even though we might expect the aliens to take more pains and achieve better results.

These are but the commonplace of spelling examinations. The important thing is the light thrown upon character and vocational fitness. Boys who expect to become farmers or baseball players are poorer spellers than those who anticipate entrance into the professions. The examiners recognize the fact that inability to put the alphabet through its drill may not be organically associated with that element in the boy's composition which determines his inclination to a job on the diamond; but there is the incontrovertible fact that all the boys with major league aspirations were "notoriously poor spellers." Yet it is also notorious that where the college outfelder screams "I got it," the professional cooly warns his teammate away with an unimpeachably grammatical "I have it."

From Oakland, through the Educational Review, we learn that the automobile repairers, aviators and hair-dressers of the future spell better than do the wireless operators, mail clerks and merchants of the rising generation: an exhibition of perversity in the mundane constitution. Those who spell least spell best. The ancient wisdom is confirmed: If your boy is a good speller, make a blacksmith of him; if he cannot build a word on paper, encourage him toward a learned profession.

A London Scot's Will

This was the will of Lieut. N. McLeod, D.C.M., of the London Scottish, son of the former Berlin correspondent of the Times:—"In the event of my death, which I hope will be an honorable one on the field of battle, I appoint my brother, Charles Edward Berkeley Lowe, to be executor. He is to have the undisputed control of my affairs, and at his complete discretion. "Bury me by the bracken bush, Beneath the blooming briar, And let never living mortal ken That a kindly Scot lies there. "Long Live the King."

Question From The French
Trenches And The Answer

The following letter was addressed to Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of The Outlook:

The Front.

Dear Sir:

This letter comes from the trenches in France, and the writer is a French soldier who has a special sympathy for American problems and American ideals. I have read The Outlook for the last few years, and even now the paper is sent to me quite regularly by relatives in America. Your contributions to The Outlook, always interesting to foreign observers of the American attitude toward religious questions, evince in these times of tribulation a well-marked character of consolation and encouragement; they are a balm to souls stricken in their most cherished ideals. Many among us feel shaken, not in our faith in God's mercy, but in our belief in human kind and civilization and man's perfectibility. And here you come, sir, with this great deed of yours, with this staunch optimism preached in such winning manner in spite of all that is happening, in spite of our bitter deceptions. I wish to tell you my gratitude for the hope that still lives in my heart, thanks in great part to the serene wisdom of your philosophy.

This letter is prompted more especially by your article "Whither?" in the issue for December 15, in which you vindicate so convincingly the religion of the present generation. This reading made me anxious to know your opinion about the doctrine of sacrificial atonement considered in relation with the innocent victims of this war, be they civilians or combatants. You say that you can explain to a skeptical friend "a doctrine of sacrificial atonement and it will seem to him a mere scholastic theory, and perhaps it will be, as I state it, nothing more than a scholastic theory. But sacrificial atonement is not merely an historic fact, it is a present experience." Further you speak of "the reality of a continually repeated Gethsemane."

These words recalled to my mind an incident which was discussed in the French papers in 1907, when a famous preacher in Lyons, Denis Cathédral, created a sensation by expressing from the pulpit a view of the question of atonement which seemed shocking, tactless, and too medieval for modern ears and feelings. It was upon a solemn and sad occasion, at the funeral service for the victims who had found a terrible death in the fire of the Bazar de la Charité. I was a mere boy then, but I believe the eloquent Dominican said in substance: These ladies of high rank have not deserved such an end met while engaged in charitable work; but God used them as innocent victims, and sacrificed them to make atonement for the wickedness of skeptic France.

A similar incident occurred at the front not three months ago, when a military chaplain, speaking at a funeral, said that the fallen officers and soldiers were known to him to be faithful Christians, and that was the very reason why God had chosen them, the best among their fellows, to die and serve as redeemers of a pagan world.

In both cases the untimely end of virtuous people is assimilated to the voluntary sacrifice of Christ, the suffering of the just, with or without their consent, being an atonement for the sins of the unjust.

Both cases caused a scandal in the lay papers, and in the last instance the Government was even urged to censure and to punish such unhuman utterances. The Catholic press upheld the incriminated opinions, saying that the blamers only showed the utter ignorance of the pure Christian doctrine so prevalent in modern French society.

I wonder how many people in France are ready to subscribe to such an interpretation of the Gospel? It seems to be a very stern doctrine which antagonizes sharply the common ideas of justice. It is true that justice becomes quite a conundrum in face of what we see every day out here. Why so much suffering? Do we deserve it? Can some good ever come out of such evil?

For many of us the only way out of this maze of enigmas is the theory of solidarity; we cannot possibly escape the solidarity which enchains us to our fellows; we surely gain through their qualities, and we must suffer through their faults, present or long past. But this is the scientific solution: what is the Gospel's?

Believe me, sir, very sincerely yours.

who has told us to forgive our enemies, refuses to forgive his own, that he visits the penalty on the innocent that he may excuse the guilty, that he who has condemned the law "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" exacts as a condition of pardon an equivalent in suffering for every offense against his laws, is to me unthinkable. I hold this doctrine in all its forms and phases to be unscriptural, un-Christian, irrational, and its effects on thought and life immoral.

Your explanation, if it does not solve the unsolved riddle of life, at least throws light upon it: "We cannot possibly escape the solidarity which enchains us to our fellows." We cannot; would we wish to? While you in the trenches are fighting the battle for the rights and liberties of mankind, some of us in America are doing all the little we can do to arouse our slumberous fellow-citizens to realize that there is something better for America than to escape the solidarity which enchains us to our fellows. We do not wish that America should enter the war, because we do not believe that this would be the best thing she could do to promote the cause of liberty and justice, which we have at heart. But we do wish that all Americans shall be thinking of something else than how they can harvest prosperity for themselves out of their neighbors' tragedy, and shall do what in them lies to protect, not merely their own lives and interests, but the lives and interests of all non-combatants, whether neutrals or belligerents, whether on land or on sea. In our enforced isolation we almost envy you who are in the thick of the battle. As you know, some Americans have testified to their desire to bear their neighbors' burden by entering the military service, and some of them by their service in the hospitals and in the Red Cross.

I live in a village which has by popular vote created a water supply owned and managed by the village. Those who voted against it and those who voted for this system equally get the advantage of it. Three times we have voted on the question whether we should have a sewer, and each time the majority have voted no. If, as a result, the village is visited by an epidemic, those who voted for the sewer will suffer equally with those who voted against it. The wise suffer for the unwisdom of the unwise; the unwise are benefited by the wisdom of the wise.

If it were not so, there could be no real progress in the community, and no brotherhood. The fact that we suffer for each other's faults and are benefited by each other's virtues gives us an interest in each other, compels us to consider each other's welfare, and inspires in us the desire to make the community wise and virtuous. This solidarity makes us one family, each seeking to understand his neighbors' opinion, to weigh his neighbors' judgments, and to consider his neighbors' well-being.

I have a friend who has developed in her village a boy's club. It is organized in four Indian tribes. These tribes are in competition for a cup which is given at the end of the year to the tribe which has the best record. No boy is individually rewarded for any service which he renders—it is credited to the tribe; no boy is penalized for any fault or failure—it is charged against the tribe; and no tribe reports against another tribe—each tribe keeps and reports its own record. The result is, not a mutual responsibility but a communal responsibility; not each member of the tribe responsible for the conduct of his fellow, but each member responsible for his tribe and the tribe responsible for each member. The club has enacted a rule against cigarette smoking; and whereas five years ago cigarette smoking by boys on the village streets was very common, it is now almost unknown. The joint responsibility has banished it from the club, and the club has made it unfashionable in the village.

The history of America illustrates on a large scale the operation of this law of solidarity of which you have spoken. Sixty years ago half our Nation was dominated by the slave power. The majority of the people in the North tried to ease their conscience by disavowing to themselves and to others all responsibility for slavery. They washed their hands, saying: "We are innocent of the blood of the enslaved Negroes." A small minority urged them to rid themselves of their responsibility by withdrawing from the Union and leaving slavery to perish, as they believed it would perish if unsupported by National authority. It

(Continued on Page 7)

URGE TEA IN PLACE
OF COFFEE

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—Not long ago, a large shipment of Chinese leech nuts arrived in San Francisco and passed the usual examination of the Customs officials. In loading the boxes on a truck, however, one dropped to the ground, scattering its contents and incidentally disclosing the fact that it contained not leech nuts, but tea. The Customs officials immediately ordered the boxes returned to the dock where every one of them was opened and its contents investigated. As was suspected, the whole shipment was well padded with small pound baskets of a peculiar kind of Chinese tea prohibited entry by the United States government.

This tea, called by the Chinese "Old Man's Tea," is believed by the superstitious of their race to contain many wonderful medicinal qualities, but the practical government experts have pronounced it nothing but an ordinary tea, so highly fermented as to be sour, and unfit for consumption in this country. Hence the Customs officials are continually exasperated at the cunning methods devised by the Chinese who seek to smuggle it into the country in shipments of crude drugs, joss papers and peanuts. It is a nuisance to have to go through several thousand boxes of peanuts, for instance, in order to hold up perhaps five or six one-pound baskets of sour tea. But so exhaustive have become the precautions taken by the Customs officials that a basket of this tea now rarely enters the country.

In fact, tea is by far the safest and most protected commodity we buy, for not one pound is released in the course of trade that has not been examined by a government expert. No longer does the clever application of Prussian blue and soapstone deceive American consumers. The government allows the importer just six months to get such a shipment of tea out of the country; if by that time it is not deported, the tea is confiscated and destroyed. These rigorous measures have resulted in the passage of laws by tea-producing nations prohibiting the use of coloring and adulteration in tea.

The tea inspection service maintained by the United States government is direct and thorough. In the first place, there are tea examiners in New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Paul, Tacoma, San Francisco and Honolulu, which are ports receiving the greatest number of tea shipments. While the headquarters of the examiners is the Customs office of the port at which they are employed, they are directly under the supervision of Mr. George F. Mitchell, the Supervising Tea Expert at Washington. In addition, there is a United States Board of Tea Appeals before which are heard the cases of importers dissatisfied with the decisions rendered by the examining experts.

When a cargo of tea arrives in any port in this country, consigned to American importers, the law requires that it shall be placed in a bonded warehouse. Here samples of the tea are obtained by the Customs officials and turned over to the federal examiners, who, by comparing it with government standards, decide whether its purity, quality and fitness for consumption are such that it can be placed upon the market. If there is no examiner in the port where the tea arrives, samples of the product are sent by parcel post to the nearest federal examiner.

When the tea is up to government standards, it is immediately released by the examiner and resumes the usual course of trade. When it is not up to standard, however, and is rejected by the examiner, the importer is given a period of six months in which to remove the tea from the country; at the end of that time, it will be confiscated by the government and destroyed. Samples of rejected teas are always furnished the Supervising Tea Expert at Washington, who also puts them through certain tests, with the privilege of correcting the decision of the examiner if it should appear that he is wrong.

In the event that the tea is rejected by both experts, the importer may still take the matter to the United States Board of Tea Appeals, which has been created by congress for the purpose of trying tea cases. Upon the decision of this board, which tests the tea in open court and hears the testimony of any witnesses in the case, depends the fate of the tea. The number of cases appealed to this board, however, is negligible, the decisions of the port examiners being accepted without complaint in almost every instance. As every tea merchant is familiar with the government standards, and in buying tea is able himself to make the same tests that

the examiners make in ascertaining its purity and quality, there is little excuse for a shipment of poor tea ever reaching this country.

The government has selected twelve tea standards which it considers the lowest maximum of purity and quality that should be sold to people of the United States. In comparing the sample of a tea shipment with these standards, the tea examiner brews a cup of each of them and tastes it. To the layman who drinks whatever tea is placed before him, and prefers coffee anyway, this seems a rather inadequate method of deciding so important a question as the destiny of several thousand pounds of tea. But when you have sampled as many kinds of teas as many times a day as do the tea examiners, your tea-taste comes pretty near to being infallible and you are qualified to judge as to its quality, at least.

In determining its purity the examiners employ what is known as the "Read Test," invented by a woman scientist of the Department of Agriculture. A small sample of the tea is placed in a sieve, where the dust is shaken over a piece of white paper. When approximately one grain of dust has been accumulated it is pressed on to the paper so that any particles of coloring matter contained in it will streak the paper. The dust is then removed and the sheet of paper is inspected through a magnifying glass, when the presence of Prussian blue, soapstone or adulterating material is at once revealed.

Thus the government has made it impossible for us to drink an impure and inferior cup of tea, and the government experts, enthusiastic in their work, want us to discard coffee and become a tea-drinking nation. Already tea-drinking as a social fad is well established. We give tea musicales, tea dances and we patronize tea rooms at four o'clock in the afternoon. In public we drink tea, but in the seclusion of our own homes we are apt to make a surreptitious raid on the kitchen and gratify our American craving for a cup of coffee.

Now, however, we are told by government experts that tea is much better for us than coffee, and a great deal more invigorating. It has been pointed out that the tea-drinking armies of Europe display wonderful powers of endurance, due to the stimulating effect of tea. Mr. Mitchell strongly advocates the use of tea in preference to coffee in the American army. Daily, the value of tea as a national stimulant is becoming more apparent, and the government is making every effort to aid its popularity by keeping all but pure and well-flavored teas out of the country.

Shameless Frivolity

A New York paragrapher arises to ask: Can those Senators who voted for the Gore resolution and the Representatives who supported the McLeMORE resolution be properly be called hyphenated sea-cessionists?

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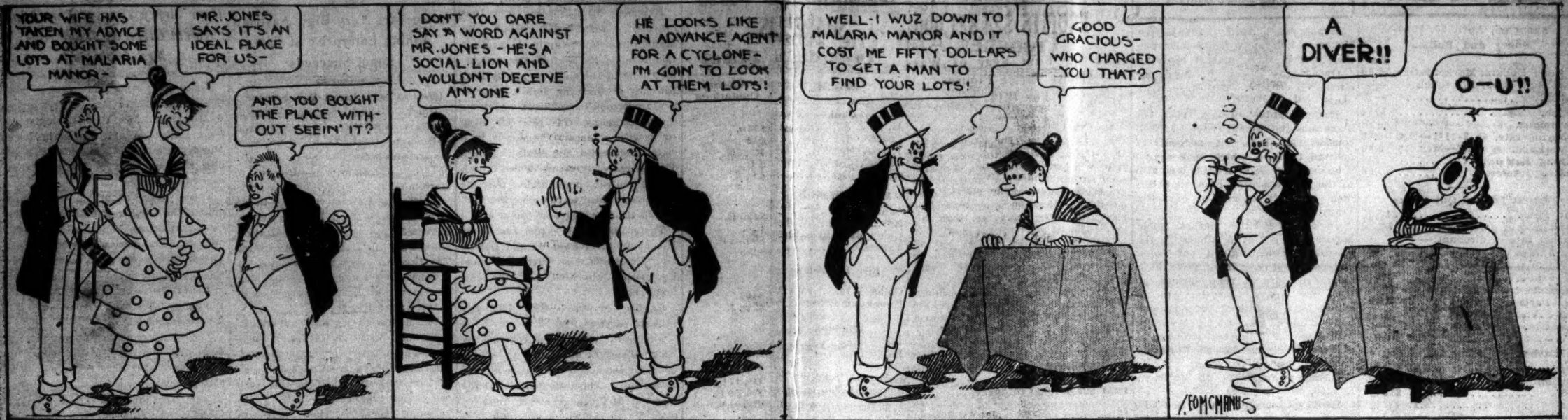
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Bringing Up Father



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Love, Home and Table Topics
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Daily Home Magazine Page

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Leisure Hour

Little Bobbie's Pa

He Proves His
Skill In Figures

By William F. Kirk

Last nite I had to do sum problems in arithmetick, thay was in meshurments and thay was oful hard. Ma was going to help me as soon as the company was gone, but Pa sed he wud help me, I guess Pa wanted to show off how smart he is.

The first problem was How much paper will it talk to paper a room 10 by 10 by 10. Ha, Ha, sed Pa, that is sum room, 10 by 10 by 10. A reglar Ten room, sed Pa. Maybe thay wanted it to play tennis in, or reed Tennyson's poems in, Ha, Ha.

Well, Bobbie, sed Pa, that is a vary

easy problem. Ten times ten times ten is ten thousand, as I make it, sed Pa, so it wud talk about ten thousand feet of paper, including the border. Pa sed. That is a lot of palper, I hope the peepul that this problem is about are well fixed, sed Pa.

You got that one rong, I toald Pa. That ain't the anser in the back of the book.

Then the book is rong, sed Pa. I am going to rite to the Board of Educashun. The vary idea of having books in the skools to mislead the yung.

I guess you will find that the anser in the book is rite, sed Ma. You must remember, husband dear, that you are getting old and forgetful. A man that forgets to cum hoam lots of times is likely to forget his arithmetick.

No, sed Pa, that is one of the wonderful things about me. I never forget what I learned in my young days. Things that happened to me in later years I am likely to forget, tho I shall never be abel to forget our marriage, said Pa, but any whose childhood stands out like a butiful picter hanging on a wall.

You wonderful man, sed Ma. I will bet you a box of yure favorit cigars aggenst a new hat for me that the anser is rite. We will call up Professor Ray and leeve it to him.

So they called up Professor Ray and he gav the same anser as the anser in the book.

Beefoar you pay yure bet, sed Ma, are you satisfied?

No, sed Pa.

But Professor Ray is a authority, sed Ma.

Then the telephone is out of order, sed Pa. I will pay the bet, but under pre-test.

You bet you will pay the bet, sed Ma. I will get the hat tomorrow and have it charged to you, my grate mathmatishun.

I guess Pa doesn't cair much for arithmetick now.

Questions And Answers

A says there is no such thing as genius born in a man and that were the brain of each normal child properly trained and devoted to the same studies for the same length of time each child could equal Paderewski. B says that a child not born with the gift of music cannot equal Paderewski. Reader.

Paderewski has said that he started to be a composer. The way other persons played his compositions dissatisfied him, so he began to study the pianoforte that he might play them satisfactorily himself. He was then past 30, but settled down to the tremendous labor involved in becoming a virtuoso—and became one.

Joseph Conrad, a Pole, went to sea in his teens and at 36 or so gave the world his first book, painfully born a few lines at a time in his sea wanderings. It was in English, which he had never heard in boyhood. Beethoven's greatest music, for the many voiced symphonic orchestra, was written when he could not hear a note of it. Yet who believes that another child—precisely envyned from birth, to 39 as were any of these men, would become another Paderewski, Beethoven or Conrad?

Always, I had supposed, the title of commander in chief of the army belonged solely to the Presidents of the United States. Yet on the tablet attached to the Trumbull portrait of Alexander Hamilton in the Governor's Room in the New York City Hall you read: "Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Armies, 1799-1804." Washington died in 1799. John Adams was President, followed by Jefferson in 1801. Why was this title Hamilton's and not theirs?

PRISCILLA PRIM.

In 1798, when there was a prospect of war with France, Washington accepted the command of the American army as Lieutenant-General and General, with the understanding that he should not serve unless it should be absolutely necessary; Hamilton was made second in command as Inspector-General with the rank of Major-General. In this there was nothing to conflict with the supremacy of President Adams; the

term commander-in-chief is loosely used.

On Washington's death Hamilton became the head of the army, which was soon after disbanded, Hamilton returning to the practice of law in New York in 1800. No warrant has been found for speaking of Hamilton as in chief command until 1804. In fact in the register of army officers of the United States compiled by Col. William H. Powell his name does not appear at all in the list of "Commanders in chief (sic) of the armies of the United States since the inauguration of the first President in 1789." There the record runs: James Wilkinson, Brigadier-General, December 15, 1796, to July 3, 1798; George Washington, Lieutenant-General and General, July 2, 1798, to December 14, 1799; James Wilkinson, Brigadier-General, June 15, 1800, to January 27, 1812.

Please tell me, where I can obtain an account of outrages on the civil populations of Belgium and France.

R. A. H.

The Bryce report on alleged German outrages is published by Macmillan and Co. New York. Some other publications are "The Case of Belgium," published for the Belgian delegates to the United States by the Committee for the Collection of German Evidence, by Joseph Bedier (translated by Bernhard Harrison), Librairie Armand Colin, Paris; "The Belgian People's War," said to consist of translations from the official German White Book (press of John C. Rankin Company, New York); "Les Procédes de Guerre des Allemands en Belgique," by Henri Davignon, Bloud et Gay, Paris; and "La Belgique et L'Allemagne," by Davignon, printed by Harrison and Son, London.

Do You Know That—

The "bride-ale" custom, which still survives, was the right of a bride to sell ale on her wedding day, at handsome prices, to help furnish the home.

It was an old custom, and still lingers, for the wedding cake to be broken over the bride's head and the pieces of cake scrambled for.

It was deemed especially lucky for a bride to enter her house under two swords crossed in the manner of a St. Andrews cross.

There are 32,430 buildings, churches and chapels in which marriages can be legally solemnized in England and Wales.

Question From
French Trenches

(Continued from Page 6)

took years of public agitation and the shock of a great war to convince the people of the free States of the solidarity of the Nation, to convince them that they were responsible for the crime of slavery, and could not rid themselves of that responsibility by consenting to a dissolution of the Union. In Abraham Lincoln's second inaugural address, almost his last words to his fellow-countrymen, he put this solidarity of the Nation, this inescapable responsibility for its wrongdoing, solemnly before the people:

"Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsmen's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

The solidarity of the family, the community, the nation, all point to the solidarity of the human race. Frenchman, Belgian, Englishman, generations yet unborn.

Italian, Russian, Pole, Servian, Hungarian, Austrian, German, American—we are members of the one great family of nations, bound together, blessed in each other's heroism, shamed in each other's dishonor, suffering each for the other's wrong-doing. No one liveth to himself, no one dieth to himself. As in our American Revolution our fathers fought to win for all mankind the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; as in the War of 1812 they fought to insure the right of all peaceful commerce to sail the sea unhindered and unmolested; as in our Civil War we fought, not only for the preservation of our Nation, not only for the emancipation of our slaves, but that government of the people, by the people, and for the people should not perish from the earth; as in many a European battlefield in England, France, Italy, Greece, Hungary, our battles were fought, and the sons of the heroes of these campaigns have come to America consecrated to liberty by the blood of their fathers; so now you and your compatriots are fighting, not for France only, but for the whole race of man. In the name of many millions of Americans who cannot speak I send you their message of reverencing love, of confident hope, and of an assured faith that the libations of blood poured out on French soil will not have been poured out in vain, that from your sowing in tears will spring up a harvest of justice and liberty in other lands to bless generations yet unborn.

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BORDEN'S STERILIZED NATURAL MILK is prepared under the most approved sanitary conditions and expert supervision, from cows in the finest dairy sections of the United States of America. Each case contains 48 extra large cans (22oz.).



TRY THIS:—

NATURAL MILK TONIC. No. 1, with Fruit Juices. To a glass of cold BORDEN'S NATURAL MILK, add four tablespoons of any "DEL MONTE" acidulous fruit juice, or APPLE CIDER. Shake in shaker until it foams and grate nutmeg lightly over the top.

Watch for our Recipes

CONNELL BROTHERS CO.

Shanghai

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA

Victrola



Victrola VI
\$25
Other styles
\$15 to \$200.

Hearing the greatest artists is an everyday pleasure with a Victrola.

It enables every one to enjoy at will all that is best in music.

VICTOR
AGENTS

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

REASONS FOR INSTALLING GAS

- (1) The Best Light for the Least cost.
- (2) The Most Efficient form of cooking, grilling, boiling and washing.
- (3) The Most Convenient method of warming halls, bathrooms, bedrooms, etc.
- (4) Is able to produce steaming Hot Water from a geyser Instantaneously.
- (5) Applicable to All Kinds of apparatus such as smoothing irons, coopers, glue pots, combustion furnaces, crucibles, sterilizing ovens, brazing, soldering, japanning, etc.
- (6) The Cheapest way to obtain power for driving all kinds of machinery, no boiler, chimney, coal or dirt.

For particulars apply to

SHANGHAI GAS Co., LTD.

Engineer's Office,
5, Thibet Road.

Showroom,
29, Nanking Road.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 25, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Mexican Dollars: Market rates:	Tls.
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	72.50
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1914
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-11 1/2—Tls.	6.88
Exch. @ 72.7—Mex. \$	9.40
Peking Bar	349
Native Interest	.06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	31.1/2
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m-s.	5%
6 m-s.	5%
12 m-s.	5%

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-a.

Ex. Paris on London, T.T.	28.31
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T.	47.7
Consols	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 2-11 1/2
India	T.T. 2-11 1/2
Paris	T.T. 412 1/2
London	T.T. 412 1/2
New York	T.T. 69 1/2
New York	T.T. 69 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 73 1/2
Japan	T.T. 72
Batavia	T.T. 165 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cds.	8-0 1/2
London	4 m-s. Docy.	8-0 1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds.	8-0 1/2
London	6 m-s. Docy.	8-0 1/2
Paris	4 m-s. Docy.	436 1/2
New York	4 m-s.	72

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR APRIL

\$1-Hk. Tls.	6.40
Hk. Tls. 1-Franc.	4.41
" 1-Mark.	3.62
Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tls.	1.36
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen.	1.48
" 1-Rupies.	2.34
" 1-Roubles.	2.29
" 1-Mex. \$.	1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange

Bank of China

(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.575
Chinese Dollars, 72.55
On Peking, Demand, 105 1/2
On Tientsin, Demand, 105 1/2
On Newchwang, Demand, 79 1/2
On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/2
On Chungking, Demand, 116 1/2
On Nanchang, Demand, 73 1/2
On Foochow, Demand, 95 1/2
On Amoy, Demand, 71 1/2
On Swatow, Demand, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, —

April 25, 1916.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, April 25, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Langkats Tls. 20.00
Alma Tls. 16.25
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.50
Butes Tls. 2.00
Butes Tls. 2.05
Chemor United Tls. 2.30
Chengs Tls. 4.50
Consolidated Tls. 4.45
Java Consolidated Tls. 22.00
Permata Tls. 7.00
Senawang Tls. 23.00
Shanghai Klebang Tls. 1.40
Shanghai Pahang Tls. 2.20
Singel Duri Tls. 14.00
Tanah Merah Tls. 12.25
Tobongs Tls. 29.00
Karan Tls. 18.50
Pengkalian Tls. 12.50
Semambu Tls. 2.20
New Eng. Tls. 10.10

Direct Business Reported

Batu Anams Tls. 1.90
Ziangbes Tls. 7.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, April 25, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Shai Lands Debs. 6%	Tls. 100.00 cash
Consolidated Tls. 4.45 April	Bukits Tls. 6.25 cash
Langkats Tls. 28.00 cash	Ziangbes Tls. 6.75 cash
Shanghai Klebang Tls. 1.40 cash	Kotas Tls. 13.25 cash

Direct

Shai Lands Debs. 6%	Tls. 100.00 cash
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.50 cash	

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, April 26.—Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their weekly share market report:—Owing to Easter holidays our circular is dated one day earlier than usual.

Business still continues brisk, but quotations all round have suffered considerably, both on account of political troubles, which have caused a lack of confidence in trade, and also to the near approach of April Settlement, which is reported to be fairly heavy.

In Shanghai the market would appear to be at a standstill, the ostensible reason given out being political troubles. There have been vague rumours current during the last few days, pointing to a satisfactory solution of China's political troubles, but it is to be feared, as usual, the real situation is a sealed book as far as European knowledge goes.

Rubber is quoted 3s. 2d. per lb. in London, market quiet.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks are still offering at 740 with a small business done at 735.

Marine Insurances.—Unions are quoted nominally at 385 ex dividend. Cantons are wanted at 425, probably a little more could be paid, whilst North Chinas at Tls. 180 and Yangtze at 285 continue at previously reported quotations.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are quiet at 167, and Hongkong Fires could be placed at 395.

Shipping.—Douglases have changed hands at 135 but the volume of business has been small. Preferred Indos are offering at 49 and Deferred Indos have come to business at 126 for the end of the month. Star Ferries are offering at 40, and Steamboats at 23. Waterboats could probably be placed at 15 1/2.

Refineries.—China Sugars. The closing quotation last week was 125, but the market opened weak on Monday, and has suffered a sharp fall, as low as 110 being done for cash. At the close the rate is 114. Luzons are still offering at 35.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats have been quoted more or less nominal all through the week at Tls. 31 until Wednesday, when sellers came out at Tls. 29 1/2 with a small business done at Tls. 29. The market has since rallied slightly, and at the close the rate is Tls. 31. Raubs are quoted for 35, and Urals are offering at 35s. 0d. Tronohs have buyers in London at 40s. 0d. and Shells at 100s. 0d. the local rate for the latter being 98s. 0d. sellers.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have weakened slightly and business has resumed at 315 with buyers at 317 for June. Hongkong Docks owing to the pressure of selling orders have receded to 124 cash, the market fairly quiet at the rate. Shanghai Docks have sellers at 174 with no buyers in evidence at the moment. Hongkong Wharves at Tls. 90 and New Engineering at Tls. 10 1/2 are featureless.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Central Estates continue to offer at 89 and Hongkong Lands are wanted at 103. Hongkong Hotels have buyers at 113. West Point has come to business at 38 1/2 and Kowloon Lands have small buyers at 38.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos at Tls. 140, Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 88, Kung Yiks at Tls. 13, and Yangtze at Tls. 12 1/2 are quiet with nothing doing.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electric are quoted 49 buyers after a small business at slightly under this rate. Hongkong Trams are wanted at 46 ex div. and China Lights at 44.60.

The Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. The Approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 15th April, 1916 is as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate for 15 weeks
This year	13,379	188,383
Last year	10,174	161,293
Increase	3,205	26,460

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos are offering at 810 and China Providents at 920. Peak Trams (old) at 810 and (new) at 85 cents and Dairy Farms at 35 are also wanted at quotations. Ropes are quiet market at 37, and Cements have buyers at 39.70.

Exchange.—The demand rate on London is 2s. 1 1/2d. and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 71 1/2.

The China Mutual Life Insurance

Company, Ltd.

A BRITISH COMPANY

with headquarters in Shanghai. You can therefore deal direct with

THE HEAD OFFICE

Assets Tls. 9,324,124.87

Assurances in force Tls. 31,711,861.00

For All Life, Endowment and Annuity Rates, apply to the

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI

or any of the Company's Branch Offices throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

101 Canton Road, Shanghai.

BETHLEHEM STEEL'S PROFITS \$24,821,000

Gain for First Year of War Almost Thrice Figures For 1914

New York, March 23.—The report of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation for 1915, the first year of the war, shows that principally on account of extraordinary profits on war contracts the net earnings were \$24,821,000, as compared with \$9,650,000 in 1914. The report indicates, moreover, that this extraordinary prosperity is continuing in 1916, for unfilled orders on at the end of the year amounted to \$175,433,000, as compared with \$46,513,000 at the end of 1914.

The computation of net earnings was made after deduction of \$4,391,000 for repairs and maintenance. Interest charges took \$2,345,000 of the balance, and depreciation, renewals and amortization \$4,716,000, leaving a net income of \$17,763,000, as compared with \$5,580,000 in 1914.

The average number of employees in the year was 22,064, as compared with 15,586 in 1914. Wages paid in 1915 amounted to \$21,801,000, against \$14,313,000 in 1914.

Charles M. Schwab chairman and E. G. Grace, president, say in the report that foreign and domestic demand have combined to produce an actual shortage of steel making capacity in this country and have resulted in a rapid increase in the price of steel products.

The Bethlehem Company, they add, is running to capacity in all departments except the armor plate department, and they present their side of the controversy with the government as follows:—

"Your attention is called to the fact that a bill is pending in Congress and has, with the support of the Secretary of the Navy, been recommended for passage by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, providing for the building by the government of an armor plant with a capacity of 20,000 tons a year.

"This capacity provides for more than double what have been the average actual requirements of the United States for armor over the past twenty years, and if such a bill is passed, the value of existing armor plants in this country will be virtually destroyed.

Bethlehem Steel Company has more than 7,000,000 now invested in its plant devoted to this use—and useless for any other purpose.

"We will agree to permit any well known firm of chartered public accountants to inventory our plant and make careful estimates of the cost of manufacture; with these data in hand we will meet with the Secretary of the Navy and agree to manufacture armor at a price which will be entirely satisfactory to the Secretary of the Navy as being quite as low as the price at which the government could possibly manufacture armor on its own account after taking into account all proper charges. As a concrete working basis for such negotiations Bethlehem Steel Company has offered to manufacture one third of the armor plate required for the contemplated five-year naval program (estimated at approximately 120,000 tons) for a price of \$395 per ton for side armor, as compared with the price of \$425 per ton now obtaining.

"It may be added that while armor steel prices have greatly increased, the foregoing figure at which we now offer to make armor for the United States is not only a lower price than has been paid by the Government for more than ten years, but it is also a substantially lower price than is paid for armor by Japan, Austria, Germany, France or England.

"Bethlehem Steel Company entered upon the manufacture of armor plate at the request of the United States government. It has during all these years cooperated with the government to the end that the United States should have the benefit of the highest development of the art.

Altogether aside from the financial interests of your corporation, we, as citizens, and in the light of our experience, should regard as extremely unfortunate if the United States should prevent there being placed continuously at its disposal in this important detail of national defense, the experience, the enterprise and the initiative of the steel manufacturing industry of the country."

Offer Made to Government

"Your officers have appeared before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs and urged the defeat of the pending measure. As it is frankly declared that the sole purpose of the proposed enterprise is that the government may secure its armor at a lower price, your officers have submitted the following proposition to the Federal Government:—

"We will agree to permit any well known firm of chartered public accountants to inventory our plant and make careful estimates of the cost of manufacture; with these data in hand we will meet with the Secretary of the Navy and agree to manufacture armor at a price which will be entirely satisfactory to the Secretary of the Navy as being quite as low as the price at which the government could possibly manufacture armor on its own account after taking into account all proper charges. As a concrete working basis for such negotiations Bethlehem Steel Company has offered to manufacture one third of the armor plate required for the contemplated five-year naval program (estimated at approximately 120,000 tons) for a price of \$395 per ton for side armor, as compared with the price of \$425 per ton now obtaining.

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"Bethlehem Steel Company entered upon the manufacture of armor plate at the request of the United States government. It has during all these years cooperated with the government to the end that the United States should have the benefit of the highest development of the art.

Altogether aside from the financial interests of your corporation, we, as citizens, and in the light of our experience, should regard as extremely unfortunate if the United States should prevent there being placed continuously at its disposal in this important detail of national defense, the experience, the enterprise and the initiative of the steel manufacturing industry of the country."

Lowest of Armor Prices

"It may be added that while armor steel prices have greatly increased, the foregoing figure at which we now offer to make armor for the United States is not only a lower price than has been paid by the Government for more than ten years, but it is also a substantially lower price than is paid for armor by Japan, Austria, Germany, France or England.

"Bethlehem Steel Company entered upon the manufacture of armor plate at the request of the United States government. It has during all these years cooperated with the government to the end that the United States should have the benefit of the highest development of the art.

Altogether aside from the financial interests of your corporation, we, as citizens, and in the light of our experience, should regard as extremely unfortunate if the United States should prevent there being placed continuously at its disposal in this important detail of national defense, the experience, the enterprise and the initiative of the steel manufacturing industry of the country."

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital \$220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers.

101 Canton Road, Shanghai.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK

Closing Quotations

Banks

H. K. & S. B.	\$775.
Chartered	252
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	2 B.
Cathay, pref.	6 1/2 S.

Marine Insurances

Canton	\$425 B.
North China	175.
Union of Canton	\$945 x d.
Yangtze	\$285

Fire Insurances

China Fire	\$167.
Hongkong Fire	\$392 B.

Shipping

Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 124.
Indo-China Def.	98s. 6d. S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 17 1/2 S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50 B.
Kochien	Tls. 20 S.

Mining

Kaiping	Tls. 12 1/2
Oriental Cons.	\$74. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2.85.
Raub	Tls. 3 B.

Docks

Hongkong Dock	\$123 1/2 B.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 82.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10 B.

Wharves

Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 95 S.
Hongkong Wharf	\$78 B.

Lands and Hotels

Anglo-French Land	Tls. 102 S.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 101 S.
Welhaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	\$8 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 53 B.

Cotton Mills

E-w-o.	Tls. 140.
E-w-o Pref.	Tls. 112 1/2
International	Tls. 75 1/2
International Pref.	Tls. 76
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70 S.
Soy Chee	Tls. 38 1/2
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 89.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14
Yangtzeppoo	Tls. 5.65.
Yangtzeppoo Pref.	Tls. 106.

Industrials

Anglo-Indo-Bry.	\$95 N.
Butler Tle.	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	\$110 1/2 B.
Green Island	\$9.70 B.
Langkats	Tls. 30 Sa.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135

Stores

Hall & Holtz	\$14 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	\$60.
Lane, Crawford	\$100
Moutrie	\$38.
Watson	\$7.10 B.
Weeks	\$10 1/2 S.

Rubbers (Local)

Alma	Tls. 14 1/2 Sa.
Amherst	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 12 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6 1/2 Sa.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 46 S.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.90 Sa.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Bute	Tls. 2.05 Sa.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.30 Sa.
Chempekat	Tls. 17.
Consolidated	Tls. 4 1/2 Sa.
Dominion	Tls. 11.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 17 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 22 Sa.
Kamunting	Tls. 12.
Kapayang	Tls. 1 1/2.
Karan	Tls. 29 B.
Kota Bahros	Tls. 18 1/2
Kroewok Java	Tls. 14.
Padang	Tls. 20 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 12 B.
Permata	Tls. 7 Sa.
Rajah	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Sama	Tls. 1.22 1/2 B.
Seokee	Tls. 10 1/2.
Semambu	Tls. 2.20 Sa.
Senawang	Tls. 23 Sa.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.40 Sa.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Shai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 2.20 Sa.
Singel	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Sungel Duri	Tls. 14 Sa.
Sua Mangs	Tls. 8 1/2.
Suai Kelantan	Tls. 1 1/2.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Tapiang	Tls. 3.15 Sa.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 12 1/2 Sa.
Tebong	Tls. 29 Sa.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.00.
Ziangbe	Tls. 7 Sa.

Miscellaneous</

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
 Capital £1,200,000
 Reserve Fund 1,000,000
 Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
 25 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
 Mr. Montagu Cornhill Turner, Chairman.
 Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
 Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
 W. H. Neville Gieschen, Esq.
 Mr. R. H. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
 W. Post Mitchell, Esq.
 Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:
 The Bank of England.
 The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
 The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
 The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
 The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
 Amritsar Hongkong Peking
 Bangkok Hanoi Penang
 Batavia Ipoh Puket
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 Canton Kobe Seremban
 Cebu Kuala Lumpur Singapore
 Colombo Madras Shanghai
 Delhi Malacca Sourabaya
 Foochow Manila Taiping
 Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)
 Hankow New York Tientsin
 Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 13 The Bund.
 Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
 Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.
 Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
 Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000.00
 Reserves 45,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:
 Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
 Batambang Hongkong Shanghai
 Canton Mongtsa Singapore
 Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
 Pondichery Peking Tourane
 Haiphong Papeete
 Hankow Phnom-Penh

Branches:
 EN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
 EN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
 Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
 Societe Anonyme
 Paid-up Capital Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
 London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
 Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
 JEAN JADOT,
 Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:
 LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
 BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
 ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
 LYONS AND MARSEILLE: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
 NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tails and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
 Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
 Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Fund:
 Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
 Silver 15,000,000
 \$22,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
 W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
 S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.
 G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
 C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
 Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
 Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
 J. A. Plummer, Esq.
 Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
 HONGKONG—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
 Amoy Ipoh Peking
 Bangkok Johore Penang
 Batavia Kobe Rangoon
 Bombay Kuala Lumpur
 Calcutta London Shanghai
 Canton Lyons Singapore
 Colombo Malacca Sourabaya
 Foochow Manila Tientsin
 Harbin Nagasaki Taiping
 Hanoi New York Yokohama
 London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
 Shanghai Branch: 13 The Bund.
 Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
 Local Bills Discounted.
 Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.
 A. G. STEPHEN,
 Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
 Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000

Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Kpg. Tls.
 Capital contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,735,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

Branches:
 LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:
 Bombay Hallan Peking
 Calcutta Hankow Shanghai
 Changchun Harbin Tientsin
 (Kwan-Hongkong) Taiping
 Chetoo Newchwang Vladivostok
 Chetoo Nicolayovsk Yokohama
 Dally (Dalren) o-A
 85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
 Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
 Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
 J. JEZIERSKI,
 Q. CARERE,
 Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000.
 All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality. Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.
 Interest on Tael current accounts 3%.
 Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. F. CHEN,
 General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
 60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
 21, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$3,250,000
 Reserve and Undivided Profits U.S. 4,510,000
 U.S. \$7,760,000

London Bankers:
 Bank of England.
 National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents:
 All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
 Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
 13 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/4 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tails, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
 Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
 General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
 74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
 IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
 Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1858.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up 30,000,000

Reserve Fund 30,000,000

London Bankers:
 Union of London & Smith's Bank.
 The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
 Antungshai London Port Arthur
 Bombay Liao Yang S. Francisco
 Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney
 Changchun Lyons Siamfu
 Dally Mukden Tientsin
 Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin
 Harbin Newchwang Tokio
 Hongkong New York Taiping
 Honolulu Osaka
 Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails and Dollars, according to arrangement.
 Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
 Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
 Paid-up Capital 552,500
 Reserve Fund 550,000

Bankers:
 BANK OF ENGLAND.
 LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
 C. T. BEATH,
 Acting Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
 Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
 Gld. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)

Reserve Fund—
 Gld. 9,227,150 (about £769,769)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
 Head Agency: BATAVIA
 Agencies in Holland:
 THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
 Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta
 Bandoeng Palembang Tandjong Balak
 Cheribon Pekalongan Tebing-Tinggi
 Djember Penang Tegal
 Djokjakarta Pontianak Telok Betong
 Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap
 Kota-Radia Semarang Weltevreden
 Makassar Singapore
 Medan Soerabaya

London Bankers:
 Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in Tails and dollars.

SHANGHAI BRANCH: ALLOWED on current Tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
 Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3393-4493.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital \$20,000,000.00

Subscribed Capital 14,000,000.00

Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00

Liabilities \$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
 Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-kai.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
 The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
 National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:
 Amsterdam Manila Seattle
 Bangkok Malta Somarung
 Batavia Melbourne Singapore
 Benkolen Milan Soerabaya
 Bombay Moscow Sydney
 Calcutta New York Tokio
 Cheribon Osaka Vladivostok
 Hongkong Padang Wellington
 Honolulu Paris Yokohama
 London Rangoon
 Macassar San Francisco

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tails and Dollars; interest allowed in Tails at 2 1/4 per cent. per annum, in Dollars at 1 1/4 per cent. per annum on the daily balance of over Tails of Dollars 200 respectively.
 FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
 The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.
 Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.
 C. T. HSU, Manager.
 YOWSU CHIN, Sub-Manager.
 March 10, 1916.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 16th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000
 Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.
 Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Taiping, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen etc. etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tails at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
 Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tails 10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.
 Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
 Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tails and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
 Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
 For 6 months at 4% per annum.
 For 12 months at 5% per annum.
 On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
 Chief Manager.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on April 25, 1916.

Butcher's Meat

Beef per lb. 14-20

Mutton " 15-20

Pork " 25-30

Veal " 25-30

Fish

Bream per lb. 16-18

Cod " 14-16

Pomfret " 25-30

Mandarin " 20-30

Mackerel " 18-20

Salmon " 18-20

Samli " 150-160

Soles " 16-20

Whitebait " 6-8

Game, Poultry and Eggs

Deer each none

Duck " 60-100

Pineapples	each	none	Onions	per lb.	8-10
Peaches	per lb.	none	Peas	"	8-10
Plums	per lb.	none	Potatoes	per pic.	\$2.50-3.00
Pumpkins	each	20-25	Pumpkins	per lb.	5-6
Pears	per lb.	8-10	Radishes	per bunch	1-3
Strawberries	"	none	Spinach	per lb.	5-6
Walnuts	"	10-15	Tomatoes	"	8-10
			Turnips	per bunch	1-3
Vegetables					
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3	Flour and Flour		
Asparagus	per doz.	none	Flour, American	per 50 lb.	\$4.50
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	7-8	Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	\$2.50
Broad Beans	"	4-5	Rice	per 200 lb.	\$7.50
Beetroot	per bunch	1-3			
Cabbages	each	5-10	Milk		
Celery	per bunch	8-10	Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Carrots	"	2-3	Chinese dairies	"	17
Cauliflower	each	8-15			
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8	Fodder		
French Beans	per lb.	15-20	Barley	per 114 lbs.	\$3.00
Green Corn	each	7000	Bran	"	\$2.00
Leeks	per bunch	2-3	Fuel		
Mushrooms	per lb.	1.00-1.20	House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.00
			Stove Coal	"	Tls. 10.00
			Firewood	per 60 bundles	\$1.00

E. KILNER.

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for April 26th and 27th

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

THE GREAT MYSTERY FILM SERIAL
 Written by Arthur B. REEVE, the well-known novelist and the creator of the Craig Kennedy stories.

Tomorrow night showing 3rd and 4th Episodes, entitled:
 "THE VANISHING JEWELS"

"THE F

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 25, 1916.	
Money and Bullion	Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rates:	72.50
Shanghai Gold Bars: 979 touch...	
Bar Silver	1914
Copper Cash	1914
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-11 1/2—Tls.	6.83
Exch. @ 72 1/2—Mex. \$	9.40
Peking Bar	349
Native Interest	.06

Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver	31 1/2
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 28.31
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T.	477
Consols	1

Exchange Closing Quotations	
London	T.T. 2-11 1/2
London	Demand 2-11 1/2
India	T.T. 218 1/2
Paris	T.T. 412 1/2
Paris	Demand 413
New York	T.T. 69 1/2
New York	Demand 69 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 72 1/2
Japan	T.T. 72
Batavia	T.T. 165 1/2

Banks Buying Rates	
London	4 m-s. Cds. 8-0 1/2
London	4 m-s. Docy. 8-0 1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds. 8-0 1/2
London	6 m-s. Docy. 8-0 1/2
Paris	4 m-s. Cds. 436 1/2
New York	4 m-s. 72

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR APRIL

21-Hk. Tls.	6.40
21-Hk. Tls.	4.41
1-Mark.	3.62
Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tls.	1.95
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen	1.48
1-Rup.	2.84
1-Roules	2.29
1-Mex. \$	1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange	
Bank of China	
(Shanghai Branch)	
Mexican Dollars	72.575
Chinese Dollars	72.55
On Peking, Demand	105 1/2
On Tientsin, Demand	105 1/2
On Newchwang, Demand	79 1/2
On Hankow, Demand	103 1/2
On Chungking, Demand	116 1/2
On Nanchang, Demand	73
On Foochow, Demand	95 1/2
On Amoy, Demand	71 1/2
On Swatow, Demand	71 1/2
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins	—
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton	—
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels	—

Stock Exchange

Transactions	
Shanghai, April 25, 1916.	
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS	
Official	
Langkats Tls.	30.00
Alma Tls.	16.25
Anglo Dutch Tls.	6.50
Butes Tls.	2.00
Butees Tls.	2.05
Chemor United Tls.	3.30
Chengs Tls.	4.50
Consolidated Tls.	4.45
Java Consolidated Tls.	22.00
Permatas Tls.	7.00
Senawangas Tls.	23.00
Shanghai Klebangs Tls.	1.40
Shanghai Pahangs Tls.	2.20
Sungei Duri Tls.	14.00
Talpins Tls.	8.15
Tanah Merah Tls.	12.25
Tebongs Tls.	29.00
Karan Tls.	18.50
Pengkalan Tls.	12.50
Semambu Tls.	2.20
New Eng. Tls.	10.10
Direct Business Reported	
Batu Anams Tls.	1.90
Ziangbes Tls.	7.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions	
Shanghai, April 25, 1916.	
BUSINESS DONE	
Official	
Shai Lands Debs.	6%
Consolidated Tls.	100.00 cash
Bukits Tls.	6.25 cash
Langkats Tls.	28.00 cash
Ziangbes Tls.	6.75 cash
Shanghai Klebangs Tls.	1.40 cash
Kotas Tls.	13.25 cash
Direct	
Shai Lands Debs.	6%
Consolidated Tls.	100.00 cash
Anglo Dutch Tls.	6.50 cash

BICKERTON'S

PRIVATE HOTEL.
Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram. Seven minutes from door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, April 20.—Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their weekly share market report:—
Owing to Easter holidays our circular is dated one day earlier than usual.
Business still continues brisk, but quotations all round have suffered considerably, both on account of political troubles, which have caused a lack of confidence in trade, and also to the near approach of April Settlement, which is reported to be fairly heavy.

In Shanghai the market would appear to be at a standstill, the ostensible reason given out being political troubles. There have been vague rumours current during the last few days, pointing to a satisfactory solution of China's political troubles, but it is to be feared, as usual, the real situation is a sealed book as far as European knowledge goes.

Rubber is quoted 3s. 2d. per lb. in London, market quiet.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks are still offering at \$740 with a small business done at \$735.

Marine Insurances.—Unions are quoted nominally at \$935 ex dividend. Cantons are wanted at \$425, probably a little more could be paid, whilst North China at Tls. 150 and Yangtze at \$255 continue at previously reported quotations.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are quiet at \$167, and Hongkong Fires could be placed at \$395.

Shipping.—Douglases have changed hands at \$135 but the volume of business has been small. Preferred Indos are offering at \$49 and Deferred Indos have come to business at \$126 for the end of the month. Star Ferries are offering at \$40, and Steamboats at \$23. Waterboats could probably be placed at \$15 1/2.

Refineries.—China Sugars. The closing quotation last week was \$125, but the market opened weak on Monday, and has suffered a sharp fall, as low as \$110 being done for cash. At the close the rate is \$114. Luzons are still offering at \$35.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats have been quoted more or less nominal all through the week at Tls. 31 until Wednesday, when sellers came out at Tls. 29 1/2 with a small business done at Tls. 29. The market has since rallied slightly, and at the close the rate is Tls. 31. Raubs are enquired for at \$3, and Urals are offering at \$58. 0d. Tronohs have buyers in London at 48s. 0d. and Shells at 108s. 0d. the local rate for the latter being 98s. 6d. sellers.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have weakened slightly and business has been quiet. Hongkong Docks owing to the pressure of selling orders have receded to \$124 cash, the market fairly quiet at the rate. Shanghai Docks have sellers at \$76 with no buyers in evidence at the moment. Hongkong Wharves at Tls. 90 and New Engineerings at Tls. 10 1/2 are featureless.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Central Estates continue to offer at \$39 and Hongkong Lands are wanted at \$103. Hongkong Hotels have buyers at \$113 and Hongkong Estates at \$7. West Points have come to business at \$88 1/2 and Kowloon Lands have small buyers at \$38.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos at Tls. 140, Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 88, Kung Yiks at Tls. 13, and Yangtzepoos at Tls. 11. Peak Trams (old) at \$10 and (new) at \$5 cents and Dairy Farms at \$35 are also wanted at quotations. Ropes are quiet market at \$37, and Cements have buyers at \$9.70.

Exchange.—The demand rate on London is 2s. 1 1/2d. and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 71 1/2.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

is

A BRITISH COMPANY

with headquarters in Shanghai. You can therefore deal direct with

THE HEAD OFFICE

Assets Tls. 9,324,124.87

Assurances in force Tls. 31,711,861.00

For All Life, Endowment and Annuity Rates, apply to the

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI

or any of the Company's Branch Offices throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

101 Canton Road, Shanghai.

BETHLEHEM STEEL'S PROFITS \$24,821,000

Gain for First Year of War Almost Thrice Figures For 1914

New York, March 23.—The report of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation for 1915, the first year of the war, shows that principally on account of extraordinary profits on war contracts the net earnings were \$24,821,000, as compared with \$9,650,000 in 1914. The report indicates, moreover, that this extraordinary prosperity is continuing in 1916, for unfilled orders on at the end of the year amounted to \$175,432,000, as compared with \$46,513,000 at the end of 1914.

The computation of net earnings was made after deduction of \$4,391,000 for repairs and maintenance. Interest charges took \$2,343,000 of the balance, and depreciation, renewals and amortization \$4,716,000, leaving a net income of \$17,653,000, as compared with \$5,530,000 in 1914.

Wages paid in 1915 amounted to \$21,801,000, against \$14,313,000 in 1914.

Charles M. Schwab chairman and E. G. Grace, president, say in the report that foreign and domestic demand have combined to produce an actual shortage of steel making capacity in this country and have resulted in a rapid increase in the price of steel products. The Bethlehem Steel Company, they add, is running to capacity in all departments except the armor plate department, and they present their side of the controversy with the government as follows:

"Your attention is called to the fact that a bill is pending in Congress and has, with the support of the Secretary of the Navy, been recommended for passage by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, providing for the building by the government of an armor plant with a capacity of 20,000 tons a year.

"This capacity provides for more than double what have been the average actual requirements of the United States for armor over the past twenty years, and if such a bill is passed, the value of existing armor plants in this country will be virtually destroyed. Bethlehem Steel Company has more than 7,000,000 now invested in its plant devoted to this use—and useless for any other purpose.

Offer Made to Government

"Your officers have appeared before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs and urged the defeat of the pending measure. As it is frankly declared that the sole purpose of the proposed enterprise is that the government may secure its armor at a lower price, your officers have submitted the following proposition to the Federal Government:

"We will agree to permit any well known firm of chartered public accountants to inventory our plant and make careful estimates of the cost of manufacture; with these data in hand we will meet with the Secretary of the Navy and agree to manufacture armor at a price which will be entirely satisfactory to the Secretary of the Navy as being quite as low as the price at which the government could possibly manufacture armor on its own account after taking into account all proper charges. As a concrete working basis for such negotiations Bethlehem Steel Company has offered to manufacture one third of the armor plate required for the contemplated five-year naval program (estimated at approximately 120,000 tons) for a price of \$395 per ton for side armor, as compared with the price of \$425 per ton now obtaining.

Lowest of Armor Prices

"It may be added that while another steel prices have greatly increased, the foregoing figure for which we now offer to make armor for the United States is not only a lower price than has been paid by the Government for more than ten years, but it is also a substantially lower price than is paid for armor by Japan, Austria, Germany, France or England.

"Bethlehem Steel Company entered upon the manufacture of armor plate at the request of the United States government. It has during all these years cooperated with the government to the end that the United States should have the benefit of the highest development of the art.

Altogether aside from the financial interests of your corporation, we, as citizens, and in the light of our experience, should regard as extremely unfortunate if the United States should enter upon a policy which should prevent there being placed continuously at its disposal in this important detail of national defense, the experience, the enterprise and the initiative of the steel manufacturing industry of the country."

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF

INTEREST, GRANTED ON

APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers.

101 Canton Road, Shanghai.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK

Closing Quotations

Banks

H. K. & S. B. \$775.

Chartered 232

Russo-Asiatic R. 250.

Cathay, ordy 2 B.

Cathay, pref. 6 1/2 S.

Marine Insurances

Canton \$425 B.

North China 175.

Union of Canton \$945 x d.

Yangtze 285

Fire Insurances

China Fire \$167.

Hongkong Fire \$303 B.

Shipping

Indo-China Pref. Tls. 124.

Indo-China Def. 98s. 6d. S.

Shanghai Tug Tls. 17 1/2 S.

Shanghai Tug Tls. 50 B.

Kochien Tls. 20 S.

Mining

Kaiping Tls. 12 1/2

Oriental Cons. 37s. 6d.

Philippine Tls. 2.85.

Raub Tls. 3 B.

Docks

Hongkong Dock \$123 1/2 B.

Shanghai Dock Tls. 82.

New Eng. Works Tls. 10 B.

Wharves

Shanghai Wharf Tls. 95 S.

Hongkong Wharf 78 B.

Lands and Hotels

Anglo-French Land Tls. 102 S.

China Land Tls. 50 N.

Shanghai Land Tls. 101 S.

Welhaiwei Land Tls. 3

Central Stores 88 1/2 B.

China Realty (ord.) Tls. 90 B.

China Realty (pref.) Tls. 52 B.

Cotton Mills

E-wos Tls. 140.

E-wos Pref. Tls. 112 1/2.

International Pref. Tls. 75 1/2.

International Pref. Tls. 76

Laou-kung-mow Tls. 70 S.

Sou Chee Tls. 38 1/2.

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 80.

Kung Yik Tls. 14.

Yangtzepoo Pref. Tls. 5.45.

Yangtzepoo Pref. Tls. 106.

Industrials

Anglo-German B'ry \$95 N.

Butler Tls. Tls. 23 N.

China Flour Mill Tls. 6 S.

China Sugar \$110 1/2 B.

Green Island \$9.70 B.

Langkats Tls. 30 Sa.

Major Bros. Tls. 5

Shanghai Sumatra Tls. 135

Stores

Hall & Holtz \$14 1/2 B.

Llewellyn \$60.

Lane, Crawford \$100

Moutrie \$38.

Watson \$7.10 B.

Weeks \$19 1/2 S.

Rubbers (Local)

Alma Tls. 14 1/2 Sa.

Amherst Tls. 13 B.

Anglo-Java Tls. 12 B.

Anglo-Dutch Tls. 6 1/2 Sa.

Ayer Tawah Tls. 46 S.

Batu Anam 1913 Tls. 1.90 Sa.

Bukit Toh Alang Tls. 6 1/2 B.

Bute Tls. 2.05 Sa.

Chemor United Tls. 2.30 Sa.

Chempedak Tls. 17.

Cheng Tls. 4 1/2 Sa.

Consolidated Tls. 4.45 Sa.

Domination Tls. 17 B.

Cula Kalampong Tls. 11.

Java Consolidated Tls. 22 Sa.

Kamunting Tls. 12.

Kapalay Tls. 19 1/2.

Kapayang Tls. 29 B.

Karan Tls. 18 1/2.

Kota Bahros Tls. 14.

Kroewok Java Tls. 20 B.

Padang Tls. 20.

Pengkalan Durian Tls. 13 B.

Permatas Tls. 7 Sa.

Repah Tls. 1 1/2 B.

Samagang Tls. 1.22 1/2 B.

Seeke Tls. 10 1/2.

Semambu Tls. 2.20 Sa.

Senawang Tls. 23 Sa.

Shanghai Klebang Tls. 1.40 Sa.

Shanghai Malay Tls. 7 1/2 B.

Shai Malay Pref. Tls. 15.

Shanghai Pahang Tls. 2.20 Sa.

Sungai Tls. 2 1/2 B.

Sungai Duri Tls. 14 Sa.

Sua Manggis Tls. 8 1/2.

Shai Kelantan Tls. 13 1/

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
 Reserve Fund 1,000,000
 Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:

25 Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Mr. Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
 Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
 T. Oatkinson, Esq.
 Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
 W. H. Neville Goshen, Esq.
 The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.B.
 W. West Mitchell, Esq.
 Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:

The Bank of England.
 The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
 The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
 The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
 The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking
 Bangkok Hanoi Penang
 Batavia Ipoh Puket
 Bombay Karachi Rangoon
 Calcutta Kiang Saigon
 Canton Kobe Seremban
 Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore
 Colombo Madras Shanghai
 Delhi Malacca Sourabaya
 Foochow Manila Taiping
 Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)
 Hankow New York Tientsin
 Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 15 The Bund.
 Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
 Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
 Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 40,000,000.00

Reserve Fund 40,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
 Batavia Hongkong Shanghai
 Canton Mongtsi Singapore
 Djibouti Noumes Tientsin
 Pondichery Peking Tourane
 Haiphong Papeete
 Hankeou Pnom-Penh

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Fr. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
 Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT.

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
 BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
 ANVERS: Banque d'Anvers.
 PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
 LYONS AND MARSAILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
 NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

W. A. HOHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 10,000,000

Total \$25,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
 S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.
 G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. (Chairman).
 C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
 Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
 Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
 J. A. Plummer, Esq.
 Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking
 Bangkok Johore Penang
 Batavia Kobe Rangoon
 Bombay Kuala Lumpur
 Calcutta London S. Francisco
 Canton Lyons Shanghai
 Colombo Malacca Sourabaya
 Foochow Hankow Singapore
 Harbin Manila Tientsin
 Hanoi Nagasaki Yokohama
 Hioho New York

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
 Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
 Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
 Local Bills Discounted.
 Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.
 A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000

Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Kope. Tls.

Capital contributed by the

Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
 PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:
 Bombay Hallan Peking
 Calcutta Hankow Shanghai
 Changchun Harbin Tientsin
 (Kwan-Hongkong) Tsingtau
 (chenzie) Newchwang Vladivostok
 Chefoo Nicolayowak Yokohama
 Dalny (Dairen) O-A

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
 Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
 SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZERSKI,

Q. CARRERE,

Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$300,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a specialty.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 3%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch: 21, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$2,250,000

Reserve and Undivided

Profits U.S. \$2,100,000

U.S. \$7,400,000

London Bankers:

Bank of England.

National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents

All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1-A, Klunking Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1. or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3% per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up 30,000,000

Reserve Fund 20,400,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank.

The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshan London Port Arthur

Bombay Liowang S. Francisco

Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney

Changchun Lyons Sianfu

Dalny Mukden Tientsin

Hankow Nagasaki Yokohama

Harbin Newchwang Tokio

Honolulu Oaka Tsingtau

Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Head Office: 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 550,000

Bankers:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted, INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7, Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDSche TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)

Reserve Fund—

Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

BandjermasinPadang Soerakarta

Bandoeng PalembangTandjongBalal

Cheribon PekalonganTelok-Tinggi

Djember Penang Tegal

Djokjakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong

Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap

Kota-Radja Semarang Weltevreden

Makassar Singapore

Medan Soerabaya

London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG, Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4493.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital \$20,000,000.00

Subscribed Capital 14,000,000.00

Fully Paid Up Capital 1,000,000.00

Liabilities \$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:

Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.

National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam Manila Seattle

Bangkok Malta Somarung

Batavia Melbourne Singapore

Benkok Milan Soerabaya

Bombay Moscow Sydney

Calcutta New York Tokio

Cheribon Oaka Vladivostok

Hongkong Padang Wellington

Hiohulu Paris Yokohama

Kobe Rangoon

Macassar San Francisco

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tael and Dollars; interest allowed in Tael at 2 1/4% per annum, in Dollars at 1 1/4% per annum on the daily balance of over Tael of Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.

YUWU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

March 10, 1914.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 16th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang,

Moukden, Changchun, Harbin,

Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kailung,

Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu,

Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking,

Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tael at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungling Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.

For 6 months at 4% per annum.

For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 1	10.00	Seattle	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
2	P.M.	Vancouver	Porto maru	Br.	C. P. O. S.
3	..	San Francisco etc.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
4	..	San Francisco	Yucatan	Br.	J. M. & Co.
5	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
6	..	Seattle	Canada maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
7	..	New York	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
8	P.M.	San Francisco	Florida	Br.	Dodwell
9	..	Seattle	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	..	San Francisco	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
11	P.M.	Vancouver	Shimo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
12	..	Seattle	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
13	..	San Francisco	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
14	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
15	..	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
16	P.M.	San Francisco etc.	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr 27	6.30	Moji, Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Porto maru	Br.	C. P. O. S.
28	3.00	Nagasaki, Moji	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
29	8.30	Nagasaki, Moji	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
May 1	2.00	Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
2	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
3	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Apr 27	D.L.	London via Cape	Nelus	Br.	B. & S.
May 1	10.30	Marseilles, London	Namur	Br.	F. & O.
1	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Teuer	Br.	B. & S.
3	10.30	London via Cape	Hirano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
4	A.M.	London via Cape	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
5	D.L.	Liverpool	Ajax	Br.	B. & S.
6	P.M.	Marseilles, London	Merionethshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
10	P.M.	Marseilles	Portos	Br.	Cie M. M.
10	P.M.	London via Ports	Glenferr	Br.	Glen Line
12	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Nagasaki	Br.	B. & S.
14	7.00	London via Cape	Oana	Br.	B. & S.
15	D.L.	London	Nankin	Br.	F. & O.
15	6.30	Marseilles, London	Monmouthshire	Br.	Cie M. M.
16	..	Genoa	Cordillere	Br.	Cie M. M.
24	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	A.M.	London via Cape	City of Lincoln	Br.	S. Tones
28	..	London	Novara	Br.	F. & O.
29	9.30	Marseilles, London	Andre Lebon	Br.	Cie M. M.
June 7	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
11	A.M.	Marseilles via Cape	Nagoya	Br.	P. & O.
12	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Atlantique	Br.	Cie M. M.
21	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Atlantique	Br.	Cie M. M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr 26	A.M.	Hongkong	Kwangtch	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
26	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
26	A.M.	Poochow	Hsinfung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
27	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shanghai	Br.	B. & S.
27	D.L.	Swatow, Wuhu	Hanyang	Br.	B. & S.
30	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
May 2	8.00	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
4	..	Hongkong	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
4	..	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Jap.	B. & S.
4	P.M.	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr 26	D.L.	Antung	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
27	7.00	Tientsin, Dally	Kohoku maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	D.L.	Chefoo, Newchwang	Holbow	Br.	B. & S.
28	8.00	Tsingtao and Dally	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
28	3.00	Vladivostok	Penza	Rus.	S. V. F.
29	10.00	Weihaei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
26	M.N.	do	Kiangyang	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
26	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
27	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
28	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
28	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	M.N.	do	Luany	Br.	B. & S.
28	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
29	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
29	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
30	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 1	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
3	M.N.	do	Nankin	Br.	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 26	Ningpo	Kiangyung	3012	Chi.	S. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Apr 26	Swatow	Singun	1040	Br.	B. & S.	W. T. W.
Apr 26	Japan	Chelan maru	1007	Jap.	M. B. K.	W. T. W.
Apr 26	Japan	Fujisan maru	1276	Jap.	M. B. K.	W. T. W.
Apr 26	Japan	Nelus	4260	Br.	B. & S.	W. T. W.
Apr 26	Hongkong	Ningchow	6836	Br.	B. & S.	W. T. W.
Apr 26	Poochow	Kohoku maru	1611	Jap.	N. Y. K.	W. T. W.
Apr 26	Japan	Dainigun maru	1140	Jap.	M. B. K.	W. T. W.
Apr 26	Hankow	Kiangyung	1486	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Apr 26	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N. Y. K.	L. P. D. W.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 26	Hankow etc.	Yohyang maru	1957	Jap.	N. Y. K.
26	Hankow etc.	Luenbo	1735	Br.	J. M. & Co.
26	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N. Y. K.
26	Weihaei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	1339	Br.	J. M. & Co.
26	Hankow etc.	Kiangyung	2101	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
26	Japan	Rangoon maru	3316	Jap.	N. Y. K.
26	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	1355	Br.	B. & S.
26	Dally	Sakaki maru	754	Jap.	S. S.
26	Kiangyung and Hankow	Yugang	1122	Br.	J. M. & Co.
26	China, Swatow	Protes	1025	Nor.	K. M. A.
26	Amoy, Swatow	Tamsui	919	Br.	B. & S.
26	Weihaei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	1081	Br.	B. & S.
26	San Francisco	China	5186	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
26	Ningpo	Kiangyung	3012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 26	Hankow etc.	Tachi maru	1288	Jap.	N. Y. K.
26	Hankow etc.	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J. M. & Co.
26	Hankow etc.	Changou	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.
26	Hongkong	Kwangtch	1346	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
26	Hankow etc.	Wuchang	1975	Br.	B. & S.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
W S B	April 22	Cruise	Ajax	Am. Cru.	900	80	Landberg
B I I	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn	Am. Cru.	9215	20	500 Day

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.
Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decadee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Atreus	Feb. 3
Atsuta Maru	Feb. 7
City of Colombo	Jan. 22
Demodocus	Mar. 18
Eumseus	Mar. 20
Fushimi Maru	Apr. 19
Glenstrae	Mar. 11
Helenus	Feb. 2
Hitachi Maru	Feb. 20
Iyo Maru	Mar. 5
Kanagawa Maru	Apr. 2
Kansas	Feb. 6
Kitano Maru	Apr. 2
Knight Companion	Apr. 2
Machon	Mar. 22
Myazaki Maru	Mar. 26
Nore	Mar. 1
Pinguey	Mar. 2
Protestant	Jan. 23
Suwa Maru	Apr. 9
Teresia	Jan. 16
Tydeus	Feb. 18
Waimana	Feb. 18

For Marseilles, etc.

Amazona	Mar. 23
Atlantique	Mar. 5
Briabang River	Mar. 26
Polynesian	Mar. 29

For Bombay

Malta	Apr. 3
Nagoya	Apr. 17
Novara	Mar. 20

For Vancouver, etc.

Awa Maru	Apr. 23
Empress of Asia	Apr. 22
Empress of Japan	Apr. 8
Hasel Dollar	Mar. 4
Kumi Maru	Apr. 9
Kamakura Maru	Feb. 27
Kosoku Maru	Feb. 29
Manila Maru	Apr. 4
Sado Maru	Apr. 9
Shimpo Maru	Feb. 26
Yokohama Maru	Mar. 20

For New York

City of Baroda	Mar. 6
Indra	Feb. 7
Indrabamba	Mar. 17
Netherby Hall	Apr. 25
St. Patrick	Feb. 27

For San Francisco, etc.

Robert Dollar	Feb. 25
Shinyo Maru	Mar. 17

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

Antiochus	Sailed Apr. 8	Due June 3
Carnarvonshire	Mar. 8	May 30
Cyclops	Mar. 8	May 30
Deucalion	Feb. 27	May 20
Hirano Maru	Apr. 28	May 15
Idomeneus	Mar. 25	May 15
Kamo Maru	Mar. 11	May 15
Kashima Maru	Mar. 25	May 15
Katori Maru	Mar. 18	Apr. 30
Kashgar	Mar. 4	Apr. 30
Laomedon	Dec. 18	Apr. 30
Lycan	Mar. 11	May 4
Malta	Apr. 15	May 25
Mentor	Feb. 24	May 27
Mongara	Apr. 29	June 12
Monmouthshire	Apr. 28	May 28
Nellore	Apr. 15	May 29
Novara	Apr. 1	May 11
Nankin	Mar. 18	Apr. 30
Nyanza	Apr. 15	May 20
Peleus	Mar. 18	May 8
Phenius	June 17	June 17
Pyrrhus	Feb. 25	Apr. 29
Rheus	Dec. 26	Apr. 30
Tydeus	Apr. 15	June 11

FROM MARSEILLES

Andre Lebon	May 19
Cordillere	May 5
Portos	Mar. 19

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Aki Maru	Apr. 4
Empress of Russia	Apr. 20
Empress of Japan	June 9
Kamakura Maru	May 2
Monteagle	Mar. 18
Tamba Maru	Apr. 18

FROM NEW YORK

City of Bombay	Mar. 10
City of Bristol	Nov. 25
City of Lincoln	Feb. 26
Eurybates	Mar. 2
Floridian	May 20
Lincluder	Dec. 25
Royal Prince	Jan. 10
Sanki Maru	Mar. 25
St. Bede	May 30

FROM CHRISTIANIA

Artemis	Mar. 7
Bandon	Feb. 25

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

Bessie Dollar	May 5
Canada Maru	Apr. 13
Manila Maru	June 4
Nippon Maru	Apr. 8
Shinyo Maru	Apr. 22
Tacoma Maru	May 4
Tenyo Maru	Feb. 18

* Due date is approximate.
** Transshipment from Colombo.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Klangyung, Capt. Wm. McIlwain, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachang Maru, Captain S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Wednesday, April 26, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachang Maru, Capt. S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from Pootung Wharf on Wednesday, April 26 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG.—The Str. Kwang-tah, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

POOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinfung, Capt. F. H. Hamblin, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru will leave on Thursday, May 4. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. S. Yamaga, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseepoo wharf on Thursday, April 27, at 7 a.m. The steam launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Agents' Office at 9 p.m., on the previous day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Tuesday, May 9. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The Str. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Tuesday, May 9. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	U. S. A.
Apr 6	Amoy	Anping	1159	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Apr 22	Japan	Anyo maru	1345	Jap.	Furukawa Co.	K. K. D. W.
Apr 23	Japan	Atsuta maru	1847	Jap.	K. M. A.	K. M. A. W.
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	R. VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	C. M. E. W.
Apr 22	Antung	Changou	1313	Br.	B. & S.	C. N. C. W.
Apr 23	Hankow	Changou	1389	Br.	Geddes & Co.	N. S. U. W.
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2851	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	U. S. A.
Apr 14	City of Name	Elesabeth	4131	Nor.	Wallem & Co.	R. IV
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	1852	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	10 p.
Apr 22	Vladivostok	Georgy W. Fenwick	1185	Am.	W. H. Hatt	9
Apr 21	Swatow	Hanchow	909	Br.	B. & S.	W. T. W.
Apr 22	Hankow	Hanphing	981	Chi.	H. Y. P. J. & Co.	H. Y. P. W.
Apr 22	Foochow	Hsinlung	1385	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Apr 24	Chinwangtao	Huwa maru	1484	Jap.	B. & S.	K. M. A. W.
Apr 22	Hankow	Hulow	886	Br.	D. S. N.	C. N. C. W.
Apr 22	Hongkong	Kwanglee	4681	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Apr 24	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Apr 24	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.	N. Y. K. W.
Apr 24	Hongkong	Kwongsang	1426	Br.	J. M. & Co.	S. H. W.
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	N. G. L. B. I.
July 30	Hankow	Meltee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	N. G. L. B. I.
Mar 29	Hankow	Melfoo	406	Am.	S. O. H. Co.	S. O. C. W.
Apr 22	Japan	Nanking maru	1885	Jap.	A. K. & Co.	10 p
Apr 24	Hongkong	Onaka	5819	Br.	E. & F.	10 p
Jan 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	8 p.
July 30	Tsingtao	Siklang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int. D. W.
July 9	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S. VIII
Dec 16	Yangtse	Shanau	1296	Chi.	S. N. Co.	K. N. W.
Apr 22	Hankow	Shanghai	270	Jap.	Moller & Co.	T. T. P. D.
Mar 30	Ningpo	Shunchong	839	Chi.	Fukien S. N. Co.	Y. T. P. D. W.
Dec 22	Cruise	Store Nordiske	506	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	9 p
Apr 23	Hankow	Sulwo	1081	Br.	J. M. & Co.	H. W.
Apr 24	Hankow	Singwang	2225	N. K.	N. K. K.	N. K. W.
Apr 24	Hankow	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.	W. T. W.
Apr 24	Dalny	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S. M. R.	W. W.
Apr 19	Dalny	Tencho maru	747	Jap.	S. E. M. Co.	W. W.
Dec 22	Java	Tytlajap	4272	Ind.	H. C. T. Co.	N. K.
Apr 22	Hankow	Techang maru	888	Jap.	N. K. K.	L. P. D. W.
Apr 23	Hankow	Tachi maru	1282	Jap.	N. K. K.	L. P. D. U. W.
Apr 24	Hankow	Tatung	1881	Br.	B. & S.	C. N. W.
Apr 23	Otaru	Toto maru	1167	Jap.	Satoh S.	S.
Apr 24	Japan	Tokono maru	650	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	S.
Apr 24	Hongkong	Tungchow	942	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Apr 23	Hankow	Wuchang	1975	Br.	B. & S.	C. N. C. W.

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Will sell within their Salesroom
134-135a SZECHUEN ROAD,
ONFriday, the 28th inst.,
at 10 a.m.

Superior Household

Furniture and Effects

Tapestry covered Drawing room
Suites, Bed room Suites, Dining room
Suites, Bevelled Edged mirror Side-
board, wardrobes, Roll top desks,
Writing desks, Office files, Office
chairs, Book cases, Gramophones and
Records, Easy chairs, Teapots, Rain
coats, Jardinieres, and a lot of Sun-
dries, etc., etc.

NOW ON VIEW

I HAVE THIS DAY establish-
ed myself as a share and
general broker on the Shanghai
Stock Exchange.

R. A. CURRY

TELEPHONE 450

Shanghai, April 25, 1916.

The Secret of Success
in ChinaIF YOU HAVE BRANDED
GOODS TO SELL
IS JUDICIOUS ADVERTISINGWe write, design, and insert
advertisements in the leading
newspapers throughout the
East. We employ expert
translators and the best native
artists in Shanghai.

CAN WE HELP YOU?

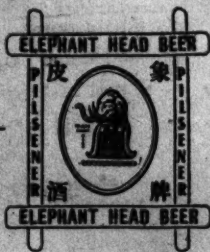
Our Representative Calls
on Request.CHESTER, COWEN & Co.
1a, Jinkee Road. Tel. 3449.The Chemor United Rubber
Company, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Fourth Annual Meeting of Share-
holders will be held at the Com-
pany's offices, No. 13, Nanking
Road, on To-day, the 26th April,
1916, at 4 p.m.The Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from the
17th to the 26th April, 1916, both
days inclusive.By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & Co.
Secretaries & Managers.

Shanghai, 12th April, 1916. 9406

H. G. WALKER

1-A Jinkee Road
Ores, Minerals, Metals,
Industrial Chemicals and
Commodities.Caustic Soda, Rosin,
Stearin, Phosphorus,
Quicksilver, Asperin.Wanted—Antimony, Zinc,
Lead and Tungsten Ores. 9655Business and Official
NoticesEvery Single Bottle of
Pure, Rich, Creamy
Elephant Head Beer
has our name on the
Label.Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Proprietors.

NOTICE

A meeting of the Companies
interested in the recent fire in
godowns 3 and 4 of the Ningpo
Shaosing S. N. Co., Ltd., will be
held at the Office of the said
Steamship Company this after-
noon, at 3.30 o'clock.

Shanghai, April 26, 1916. 9521

NAVAL CLUB
RESTAURANTNo. 10A and 10B,
Boone Road.NOTICE. Mr. A. Kotsomitis
desires to announce that he has
opened on the premises of the
Naval Club a restaurant under
his personal supervision. The cater-
ing is in the hands of a thoroughly
competent French chef.Refreshments of the highest
quality supplied.The premises have been entirely
redecorated and renovated.Dinners and Banquets catered
for at moderate rates.

Special rates for boarders.

A trial will convince you of best
attention and quick service.A. KOTSOMITIS,
Proprietor. 9488

Office to Let

One or Two Bright Rooms,

from

The 1st May

at

17 Nanking Road

Apply to

Frederick Ezra & Co.

2A Kiukiang Road

PHONE 2273



will be the new Telephone number of

The Honigsberg Garage

"The Home of the Studebaker"

From May 1 Next

Until then, the Telephone number is 2686

THE NEW HOTEL
WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW

NOTICE

The Proprietor of The New Hotel
begs to inform the Public that his
establishment at Hangchow is the
best of its kind there. It is beautifully
situated in a very cool situation from
whence guests can enjoy nice views.
The house is large with bedrooms
facing the south; the table and wines
are first-rate. The kitchen is under
the supervision of an excellent cook,
with many years' experience in
foreign hotels in Shanghai. Travellers
to Hangchow during summer months
particularly will find in the above-
mentioned Hotel all comforts.

PRICES VERY MODERATE

Give us a trial and you will be
convinced.

Do You Need Assistance

In your Office or your House?

We hereby beg to notify the
Shanghai and Outport Business
Firms and the Public generally,
that we are in a position to provide
Native Help, such as Compradores,
Translators, Interpreters, Steno-
graphers, Typists, Office Clerks,
Market and Collecting Sheriffs, Office
Stewards, Cooks, Gardeners, etc.
Those in need of Native Help of
any description, please communi-
cate with the

Manager.

"Native Employment Bureau,"
Telephone 2241.CHINA MERCANTILE AGENCY
8, Siking Road, Shanghai.

FOR SALE

If you have an old SEWING MACHINE
of any make, and wish to buy a
new one, we will make you a liberal
allowance for it.

Singer Sewing Machine Co.

Sales Department,
Phone 2736, P. 474, Nanking Road,
and 21a, Haining Road. 9444

Arch Colonel Golf Ball

at \$1.20 each, \$13.80 per doz.

Spalding Midget Ball

at \$1.25 each, \$14.40 per doz

Braid's Special Ball

at \$1.00 each, \$11.00 per doz

Captive Golf Ball

at \$2.00 each

Walter Dunn & Co.

1133, Szechuen Road,

THE CENTRAL GARAGE
CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD!

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day
and Night.

Telephone 3809.

For Sale by Auction

The Steam Tug "Pelho"
as she now lies alongside the
Hotung Bund, Tientsin. The
particulars of this Tug are as
follows:—Length over-all ... 99' 3"
Beam moulded ... 17' 11"
Depth moulded ... 12' 6"
Working Pressure ... 90 lbs.
Gross Tonnage ... 187.12
C. Netres 388.05The sale will take place on
Saturday, the 29th April, 1916,
at the Offices of the Under-
signed, at 12 noon.

WILLIAM FORBES & CO.

Victoria Road,
Tientsin. 9138Henry
The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai

(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting
from an American tailor. I am
recommended by some of the best-
dressed men in Shanghai.

Riding Breeches a Speciality

6724

The Charity Organization Com-
mittee, appointed by the
Municipal Council.The Charity Organization Com-
mittee have on their books the follow-
ing cases seeking employment:—Accountants
Clerks
Typists
Overseers
Stenographers
Watchmen
PrinterWill any firms having situations
vacant kindly communicate withR. B. WOOD,
SecretaryThe Shanghai
Chemical
Laboratory,

No. 4 Canton Road

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service
between Sweden and China.

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The Ekman Foreign Agencies,
Limited.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be PrepaidReplies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full
board. Good table. Centrally
situated facing the Gardens."A home from home"
Telephone 3482 9408

MISCELLANEOUS

EXPERIENCED Merchant,
with first-class American and Euro-
pean connections for Chinese
manufactured goods and general
exports, wishes to hear of
educated Chinese who is willing to
finance the business and take active
part in it. Capital required
30-50,000 Taels. Apply to Box
127, THE CHINA PRESS. 9479-A-26

EDUCATIONAL

YOUNG GENTLEMAN desires
piano lessons, preferably from
teacher who speaks French. Apply
to Box 147, THE CHINA
PRESS. 9513

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-
class real estate security. China
Realty Company, Ltd. 9261

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-4, Peking
Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road,
opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: 4-cylinder Limousine
Studebaker. First-class running
order. Body, 1916 model. Apply
to Box 140, THE CHINA
PRESS. 9500-A-28WANTED: two well-bred Peking-
ese male pups. Correspond with
U.S.P.O. Box 552. 9492-A-27WOMAN'S CLUB GIVES
SHAKESPEAREAN TEAMembers Brought Many Books
As Gifts to the Club's
LibraryThe reception room of the Palace
Hotel presented quite a gala ap-
pearance yesterday afternoon and, if
you could manage to keep away the
idea that you were at a fancy dress
ball, you could get just the impression
that the American Woman's Club
wanted you to have—something to
suggest that it was a scene in quaint
old Stratford-on-Avon a matter of
three hundred years ago.It was Shanghai's first attempt at
what most of the civilized world has
done already or will be doing some
time this year, namely, to pay some
special tribute to the immortal
memory of Shakespeare in this, the
tercentenary year since he died. The
Club's program was not too ambitious,
but it awakened a good deal of in-
terest, it was well carried out and it
is to be hoped it will spur Shanghai on
to do something more ambitious.
Perhaps it was a pity that, for once,

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, a young girl, Portu-
guese or Eurasian; one with know-
ledge of French preferred. State
previous experience. Apply to Box
149, THE CHINA PRESS. 9519-A-28REQUIRED, expert photographer
to travel: European or Chinese
speaking English, pleasant remun-
erative post for capable man. Apply
to Box 145, THE CHINA
PRESS. 9507-A-26LITERARY MAN required im-
mediately, with managerial ability
and energy. Must be prepared to
travel. Apply, stating salary requir-
ed, etc. Apply to Box 146, THE
CHINA PRESS. 9507-A-26

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, houses in Broadway
Terrace, 5 rooms. Apply to 10,
Yangtszepoo Road. 9516NO. 65, Route Vallon, near French
Park; containing three rooms on
ground-floor, four bedrooms, three
tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs,
lavatories and flush closets, hot
water installation, tiled kitchen and
pantry, four servants' rooms,
garden, tennis, etc., from May 1st,
1916. Apply at No. 75, Route
Vallon. Telephone, West 166. 9448-A-16

SITUATIONS WANTED

AN American, with college train-
ing and business experience and
who speaks the Shanghai dialect, is
open to employment at a good
salary. Apply to Box 126, THE
CHINA PRESS. 9515WANTED by a Chinese, position
as clerk or interpreter. Has
several years' experience in law
office. First-class references. Mod-
erate salary. Apply to Box 135,
THE CHINA PRESS. 9493-A-27MOTOR?
WEST 1090?
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.Amusement Advertising
will be found on
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